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28 April 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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TALK OF REPORTED MPLA OVERTURE TO UNITA PERSISTS

Brussels SPECIAL L'EVENTAIL in French No 116, 26 Mar-1 Apr 82 p 13

[Article by A. Danoly: "Forthcoming Departure of the Cubans?"]

[Text] Is the armed conflict in Angola finding a solution for a forthcoming departure of the some 35,000 Cubans presently in the country to prop up the marxist MPLA regime? At any rate, rumors to this effect are becoming increasingly insistent. This is understandable, when one knows that the war is now costing the Luanda government 80 billion Belgian francs daily.

It is certain, in any case, that the opposition UNITA movement, whose friendship with South Africa is by now beyond doubt, is becoming increasingly stronger on Angolan territory, and militarily occupies at this time nearly one-third of the land.

This is doubtlessly one of the reasons that incited the MPLA to attempt a rapprochement and an overture with the UNITA movement in order to attempt to overcome the economic and political decrepitude prevailing in the country ever since Portugal granted its independence. According to UNITA spokesman Fernando Wilson dos Santos: "The Angolan people are fed up with being the object of experiments by people lacking any scruples who, under the cover of proletarian internationalism, are plundering the country's riches and totally destroying an economy which should be one of the very best on the African continent. Today, more than one-third of Angola is completely beyond the control of governmental forces. UNITA has established administrative organs, has organized schools, set up public health and war economy structures, has initiated the exploitation of the natural resources aimed at exportation. This liberated region constitutes UNITA's main support base and is held by 12,000 men. Moreover, the guerrillas' activities extend to about 100 kms from the capital."

Therefore, it seems practically certain that the internal conflict has acquired a dimension far surpassing the border fights with the South African forces, which are commonly reported in the press. And if, for the MPLA, the solution could be found in a reconciliation with UNITA, the latter would only consider it after the departure of the Cubans, East Germans and the Soviet advisors from Luanda.

UNITA, moreover, appears to believe that the Soviet Union has understood that a military solution would not be possible in Angola and that it now disapproves of the MPLA's extremist positions. The MPLA must, at any rate, consider the present military power of UNITA, its impact on the people and its desire to establish a demilitarized zone between the Angolan and South African borders, along Namibia, which will soon achieve independence. Why this avowed interest of UNITA for Namibia? No doubt in order to show good will in the pacification of this region in Africa and to regain the lost confidence of Western nations.

It remains to be seen whether the 35,000 Cubans stationed in the country could not, after all, jeopardize the military power of UNITA. Of course, the latter believes that in this kind of guerrilla, it is not the number of belligerents nor the materiel that count; and it claims that it has rallied to its cause half of the country's population. In the view of UNITA, the Angolan problem is finally reduced to the presence of the Cubans in the country: a presence whose morale, it estimates, is very low and which puts the MPLA into an almost inextricable position. No doubt about it: only negotiations between the enemy brothers could permit us to consider a solution to the Angolan crisis.

END 1/19/81

NAMIBIAN EDITOR DESCRIBES DR JONAS SAVIMBI

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Apr 82 p 4

[Report by Leon Kok, editor of THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER]

[Text]

WHAT is Unita guerrilla leader Jona Savimbi like?

Is he really as formidable and charismatic as the few people who have met him say he is?

Yes, there is no doubt about it that he is an exceptional person.

I had the privilege of meeting him yesterday afternoon.

He is about six foot in height, has broad shoulders and has an extremely friendly disposition towards people.

He also oozes confidence.

Indeed, nobody felt uneasy or nervous about an MPLA attack while they were in his company.

"The MPLA are nowhere near us; this is my controlled territory", he told me.

Savimbi however was guarded at all times by heavily armed and fit-looking bodyguards.

He speaks fluent English and Portuguese, apart from the native tongues in Angola, and has a marked sense of humour.

He is well informed about world affairs, is widely travelled and has an exceptionally good grasp of the SWA situation.

He made it clear for example that the UN would have to consult him if it wished to implement its peace plan

for Namibia, saying that the DMZ aspect affected his controlled territory in Angola.

Significantly, Savimbi did not walk among the political prisoners, the Red Cross officials and the pressmen; he kept his distance and was on the alert all the time.

When asked by one pressman about Unita's control in Angola, Dr Savimbi replied: "You are welcome to stay with us and see for yourself who is in control here. We would be happy to show you".

I was also highly impressed with Dr Savimbi's senior officers.

Some also speak fairly good English and are well informed about the world in general.

His troops are well groomed and highly disciplined.

One guerrilla for example had a proper plaster cast, showing that fairly expert attention is apparently given to injuries.

Savimbi's main form of personal transport is a SA-manufactured and assembled Unimog which he says he bought from the SA Government.

He says that he seldom spends more than one night in the same place.

CSO: 4700/1074

HUAMBO POWER OUTAGE, WATER SHORTAGE COMPLICATES DAILY LIFE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Mar 82 p 4

[Article by Ramiro Aleixo]

[Text] Huambo--The capital of Huambo Province has been without light since last Friday because of a breakdown in the power line from the Catumbela Dam in neighboring Benguela Province. According to information from the local office of the Ministry of Energy, the breakdown was located in the region of Kingenga.

For lack of means, primarily materials, locating and repairing the breakdown was a slow process and, as a result, the city remained without power all weekend until Monday. The outage once again affected operations in several sectors of economic and social life in the province, particularly the industrial sector.

Naturally, the life of the people was considerably changed over the weekend, because the outage added another difficulty to the set of existing problems, since there was also a water shortage. Without light and water, life became an even greater sea of difficulties.

Although every effort was made to shorten the "period of darkness," in the meantime, the life style in Huamba was changed.

Gas Turbine Never Functioned

We learned that, for over a year, the province has had a gas turbine with the capacity to supply the city of Huambo in cases such as occurred last weekend.

To date, although the turbine is installed, it has not gone into operation. It is missing a small part and a technician to get it functioning.

From what we learned, at the time the turbine was acquired, the problem of training Angolan personnel was not considered. Although all the bureaucratic steps to obtain a technician were taken by the provincial authorities, for reasons that had nothing to do with Huambo, neither the technician nor the missing part arrived.

As a result of this oversight, the industrial sector, which the turbine was acquired primarily to support, continues to register serious damages.

Practice has shown that there was no point in buying a machine that was so costly for the country if, once it came, it was missing a small part, even though the [machine itself], heavier and more difficult [to transport] managed to arrive in Huambo.

Damages From the Outage

To get a general idea of the gravity of the problems which the outage caused for Huamba's industrial sector, we went to SOPETE, a recently-inaugurated state company which manufactures soap and will later produce detergents.

Hilario Leite, director of SOPETE, told us that when the outage occurred, several tons of soap which were being processed solidified in the machines. This meant that when power was restored, the plant would remain idle for another 48 hours while the equipment was being cleaned and oiled.

The loss of only two days meant a loss of 500,000 kwanzas for the company, not taking into account the raw materials that went to waste. It is noted that the plant had already been shut down on 17 March for lack of water.

Leite added that before the power and water failures, the plant was producing 10,180 kg of soap per 8-hour period.

To avoid a future repetition of such situations, which can cause serious damage to the equipment, Leite said steps have been taken to install a generator as quickly as possible to provide power to the plant.

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CSO: 4742/260

PARTY SEEN NEEDING PEASANTS, WORKERS, TECHNICIANS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Popular Revolution and the Problem of Leadership"]

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, faithful perpetuator of the work and teachings of Comrade Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, immortal leader of the Angolan revolution, gave an address on 4 February in the city of Lubango, in which he clearly spelled out the problem of leadership in any revolution, and particularly in this revolution in which our people have been engaged for 21 years.

In effect, President dos Santos said: "It is clear that the policy of our party, our general orientation, is to work to bring the worker and peasant classes into the party leadership, but this must be done according to the laws of socialist construction."

He added: "While it is true that in the political apparatus of the party, in its organizations, the workers and peasants must predominate, since these were the most exploited classes in the colonial era, and while it is true that we must inject more worker and peasant blood into the leadership of the party and its central apparatus, it is no less true that, for certain tasks that call for close technical understanding...such tasks must be assigned to individuals who are sufficiently qualified to perform them."

Once again, we have a clear and correct directive from Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, justly presented at the proper moment. In truth, as we all know and sense, our country is going through a very difficult time, battling with very complex and intricate problems. There are problems of supply, commerce, housing and many others, which our party has called to the attention of all the people and for which it has outlined the most appropriate directives. One of these directives, to which Comrade dos Santos referred in his 4 February address, calls precisely for the best use of the available cadres, because the many problems facing us at this time can only be solved if we sieze upon all the sound human resources in the nation, without artificial discrimination.

No one with good sense can doubt that the problems of directing the economy, trade, technical projects and services, the organization of work and the many other highly specialized tasks must be handled by individuals with scientific training so that the problems can be fully resolved. The overwhelming majority of our people, who continue to suffer most from the effects of the difficult economic situation we are experiencing, are well aware that, if all the existing problems are to be solved, it will only be by using capable, competent cadres, dedicated to the cause of the people.

To cultivate the ground and achieve the highest yield requires know-how. To cure a man of his illness requires study. To direct a large factory requires specialized technical training, just as traveling to the moon requires a mastery of science. Not just anyone can do this.

In his 4 February address, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, brought up some problems that we have today because we have not always followed the policy of using the best cadres in the proper posts. He said, for example, that "there are problems because we turned state vehicles over to poorly trained drivers, because we were too quick to promote some workers without the necessary technical ability to manage some companies and services, or because we were not strict in our choice of accountants to work in our state economic units. These are real and practical problems that no one can deny." As the comrade president added, the only way to solve these problems is to insist on the rational use of manpower.

Naturally, this rational use of manpower must be carried out in a way that will not permit opportunism to flourish, nor our policy to lose its value. In this regard, Comrade President dos Santos was very clear. He pointed to the correct revolutionary method to adopt when he declared: "We must hand over those jobs that require technical knowledge, above all in the productive sector, to those who are qualified, and we must organize the workers in the unions, in the party organizations, so that we can exercise control over the activities of these technicians, so that they will work on behalf of the revolution, to solve the current economic problems and hence to solve the problems of the people."

Nothing could be more clear or just than this. It means, then, that we must know how to distinguish between the question of the political leadership of the revolution and the technical direction and execution of various tasks that must be undertaken to meet the people's needs. The tasks of direction, management, administration of the General State Budget, etc., must be assigned to people with the necessary technical qualifications. Political guidance and control must be conducted primarily through the party, where, as the comrade president said, we must have a majority of militant workers and peasants.

The Struggle Continues!

Victory Is Certain!

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CSO: 4742/260

DIFFICULTIES IN IMPORTANG AFFECT IMPORT PROCEDURES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Eurico Xavier]

[Text] Within the framework of the General Offensive Against Liberalism and Disorganization, a committee from the General Command of the Offensive, led by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, and including Central Committee members Manuel Pedro Pacavira, Antonio Jacinto and Domingos Francisco Bartolomeo and other high-ranking party cadres, paid a visit early yesterday afternoon to the state enterprise IMPORTANG [Angolan Importing Co], which is attached to the Foreign Trade Ministry, and to the "10 December" market, which supplies foodstuffs to party members and workers in the city of Luanda.

After touring some sectors of IMPORTANG, the president met in one of the facilities of that state economic unit with Foreign Trade Minister Lopo do Nascimento and Fernando Pegado Sobrinho, general director of IMPORTANG, who gave a detailed description of IMPORTANG activities and replied to various questions.

Created in July 1977, IMPORTANG has the specific function of centralizing imports, although the range of imported products is quite limited at this time because of the recent creation of three more importing companies, two of which are devoted to medicines and the third to foodstuffs.

After describing the organization chart of the company, which is composed of a general directorate, four trade departments and three support sections, Sobrinho spoke, at the president's request, on the problems, internal organization and other difficulties beyond the control of the company. He acknowledged that many imports are not properly conducted, basically because of the shortage of qualified personnel, considering that most of the workers were recruited in secondary schools. There are now 26 worker-students, all in positions of responsibility.

Water Seeping Through Walls Holds Up Accounting.

As an example of the disorganization we encountered in that enterprise, so important to the lives of the people, the accounting department is two years behind. To date, the accounts are balanced only up to 1978.

"There is a shortage of accountants; those who have wished or wish to come here to work are demanding salaries of 30 to 60 contos. A state economic unit cannot meet these demands," lamented the director of IMPORTANG.

IMPORTANG Owes Bank 17 Million Kwanzas; Total Company Debt 12 Billion

Describing the company's financial situation, Fernando Sobrinho admitted: "Ineffective billing and collection systems have brought us to the point where we now owe the Bank about 17 million contos. He added that other debts contracted by organs or individuals, added to these 17 million, bring the total debt to 12 billion contos.

Then it was the turn of Manuel Pedro Pacavira, Central Committee secretary for the productive sector, to ask several questions of IMPORTANG's director, notably the reasons for the "lack of coordination in going prospecting on the foreign market and the anarchy in the acquisition of material goods."

In this regard, Sobrinho replied: "As a rule, since 1978 the contracts have been negotiated inside the country. Only recently, a mission traveled to the Far East. Before we sign any contract, we contact a number of suppliers and when we are importing a produce we ask for samples, for higher approval... sometimes contractors do not supply the product according to specification, based on the model which we call 10-A (sample). Regarding foodstuffs of animal or vegetable origin, it is logical that all countries have a Ministry of Agriculture to inspect the products. I also think that, with the creation of the National Port Council, all the agencies will know what is coming and the quality of the article."

Building Assigned to IMPORTANG Still Occupied by [Foreign] Cooperants

IMPORTANG's present installations are not the best from the standpoint of hygiene; puddles of water cover much of all the work sectors, impeding activities.

As Lopo de Nascimento said: "When a vice minister was working here, sometimes he had to go home because his office was flooded."

Meanwhile, according to the director of IMPORTANG, contacts have been maintained with the Secretariat of State for Housing for over a year, but nothing has come of them. Today, the building that was officially granted to IMPORTANG by President dos Santos over a year ago is still occupied by [foreign] cooperants working with the Construction Ministry. Who is responsible for this?

Finally, the foreign trade minister expressed some thoughts about importing and the idea of buying merchandise abroad.

Lopo do Nascimento also reported that IMPORTANG now has too many employees, primarily in the administrative section. Psychological-technical tests are now being conducted and those who do not perform well will be dismissed.

Store's Failure to Supply Goods to Party Blamed on Country's Current Situation

Completing its work at IMPORTANG, the presidential delegation went to the "10 December" market, responsible for supplying goods to party members and workers.

In the brief time he remained there, the chief of state heard from store manager Dominga Augusto about the market's operations.

According to Augusto, "the party store" is very poorly provisioned. Lack of transportation means and disorganization among the workers themselves were other factors mentioned by this employee of the Supermarkets Enterprise of Luanda, which is also the employer of all the other workers.

Except for sugar, soap, infant milk, cooking oil and toothpaste, there is almost nothing on the shelves of that commercial unit.

0302

CSO: 4742/260

BRIEFS

CUBAN CONSTRUCTION COOPERATION--The Cuban Construction Company will complete seven residential buildings in Benguela by the end of this year, ANGOP [Angolan News Agency] has learned from the provincial office of the Ministry of Construction. Construction on the seven buildings began in mid-March, and is going along at a swift pace, thanks to the efforts of the 76 Cuban workers, who are working 83 hours a week, including Sundays. According to the same source, the clay soil in the city of Benguela, particularly in the area where the buildings are going up, demands strong foundations. The five-story buildings will bring the number of recently constructed apartments to 400. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Mar 82 p 4] 6362

SWEDISH BOAT REPAIR ASSISTANCE--The small Angolan ship "GOA," a naval unit of the Angolan-Swedish joint sea fishing project, today began the long voyage to Goteborg (Sweden), where it will be overhauled and outfitted with new instruments. It is expected to return to Angola early next year. Built in 1966 by SOREFAME of Angola in Lobito, the ship will begin to survey Angolan territorial waters in early 1983. Swedish technical personnel will train Angolan territorial waters in early 1983. Swedish technical personnel will train Angolan cadres, specifically in the field of hydroacoustics. The GOA is the third project of SIDA (Development Assistance Fund), an agency of the Swedish Government, which since the 1970's has been providing moral and financial support to the MPLA in the Angolan people's struggle against colonialism. In 1976 it provided emergency aid of several million Swedish kroner and a donation larger than that of 1976 is planned for fiscal year 1982/1983. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 March 82 p 2] 6362

CSO: 4742/260

BDP OFFICIAL DENIES EXISTENCE OF ECONOMIC CRISIS

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 24 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Lentlhabile Maano]

[Text] THE DEPUTY General Secretary of the ruling Botswana Democratic Party Mr Botshabelo Bagwasi has said there was no economic crisis in the country.

He was speaking during a panel discussion on the theme: "Botswana's socio-economic problems are a manifestation of the general crisis of capitalism," at the University College of Botswana on Friday evening.

Despite apparent objections from the floor, Mr Bagwasi did not elaborate on the statement.

The Deputy General Secretary told the packed hall that developments carried by Government were there for everybody to see. He briefed his audience on the development projects carried out by the Government and those still in the pipeline.

He reminded the audience of the fact that when Botswana became independent there was no physical infrastructure, no mineral explorations and that the budget had to be balanced by funds from the United Kingdom.

"We, as a government sustained development, economic growth strategy which embodied sustained develop-

ment, economic growth leading to economic independence and the provision of social and physical infrastructure," said Mr Bagwasi.

He stated that after minerals were discovered, the Government decided that these should be exploited as cheaply as possible so that better profits could be realised. However, he said, due to the current diamond price slump throughout the world, the profit from this commodity would drop from over P100 million in 1980/81 to about P54 million in 1981/82.

The Deputy General Secretary stated that government had embarked upon some subsidy schemes to make a better living for the people. He mentioned in particular the Arable Land Development Programme, which he said aimed in particular at helping farmers. Another programme which he said was very significant to the welfare of the people is the Productive Employment Programme. "This programme aims at helping Botswana to compete well with well established South African companies," said Mr Bagwasi.

On housing, Mr Bagwasi said that the HAA scheme was being

extended to rural areas to help provide people with low incomes, housing. He noted that unlike in the past people in the rural areas could now borrow money from the banks to build themselves houses.

The Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, announced in Parliament in February during his budget speech that some "belt-tightening" measures have to be adopted and possibly continued for some time, because of the present economic position the country was in.

In a budget speech that spelt out a bleak economic background and tough times ahead, Mr Mmusi said the over P100 million balance of payment deficit which might remain during the current year "has wide implications for the economy as a whole and there is no single policy measure which can effectively deal with it."

A package of policy measures including a cut in government spending, a review of interest rates, and a change of the value of the Pula would be considered if the situation warranted, said Minister Mmusi.

CSO: 4700/1075

BNF DEFENDS EFFORT TO SPREAD ITS INFLUENCE

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 24 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Lentlhabile Maano]

[Text]

THE opposition Botswana National Front (BNF) would not discriminate against any Motswana when carrying out its political organisation, according to its General Secretary Mr Mareledi Giddle.

Mr Giddle, who was speaking during a panel discussion at the University College of Botswana on Friday evening, was responding to charges made a week ago by officials of the ruling Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), to the effect that the BNF was trying to infiltrate the university students body as well as the Botswana Defence Force and the Botswana Police, to spread its influence in these institutions.

The charges were made by the Assistant Minister of Agriculture, Mr G.U.S. Matlhabaphiri, during a political meeting in Gaborone. He was backed by the Deputy General Secretary of the BDP Mr

Botshabelo Bagwasi.

Mr Giddle warned the BDP against taking these institutions as its own. "I must make them aware that these institutions belong to the nation," said Mr Giddle. He said the BNF political alliance was aware of the BDP's tactics of twisting its campaign speeches to suit the whims of their party. "When we talk of revolution, they call it destruction or bloodshed. When we organise well, they call that infiltration," noted Mr Giddle.

"Whatever they call our political organisation I would continue to talk to you like I am doing now because I need your votes, those of the BDF members and those of the police," said the General Secretary.

He noted that it was surprising for the BDP to say his party was infiltrating when they themselves (BDP) have youth wings in places like the University College.

CSO: 4700/1075

CAPITALISM BLAMED FOR ECONOMIC SITUATION

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 24 Mar 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Lentlhabile Maano]

[Text]

CAPITALISM has been cited as a major factor in Botswana's present economic situation. Speakers made a total onslaught on the government for the economic problems facing the country, during a panel discussion on the theme:

"Botswana's socio-economic problems are a manifestation of the general crisis of capitalism", at the University College of Botswana on Friday evening.

Led by the General Secretary of the opposition Botswana National Front (BNF) Mr Mareledi Giddie, speakers blamed the government for allowing what they called "international monopoly" to dictate policy measures to it on a number of issues.

Mr Giddie pointed out that unless the government was in control of the banks there was very little scope for it to effectively control commerce and industry. "It is therefore very important for any government to amalgamate commercial banks into a well controlled bank so that the movement of money would come under the control of the government," said Mr Giddie.

"But surprisingly when we talk of this action, the ruling class inject a fear into the people by saying that this means their money will be taken," observed Mr Giddie. He pointed out that what they were calling for was only the changing of the decision making in the banks. "Nobody's money would be taken because that would be against the law," said Mr Giddie.

Mr Giddie said that the people were living under the threat of being robbed of their land through the Tribal Grazing Land Policy. He claimed that instead of people being given loans to buy tractors they are encouraged to buy donkeys. Most surprisingly, he added, these people are expected to repay the loans even during dry seasons.

The General Secretary called on government to come up with a clear-cut rural industrialisation strategy. He said without this the country would continue to export raw materials only to import the finished products. "Because of capitalism Botswana will continue to be stricken in the mist of plenty," said Mr Giddie.

Mr Giddie further pointed out that socialism which is taking over the world and from which Botswana cannot escape was the only alternative to the present economic crisis.

The leader of the Botswana Independence Party (BIP) Mr Motsamai Mpho stated that because of the capitalist mentality some people were not repaying loans they got from the National Development Bank. "When this kind of thing is happening it should not be surprising that the country is becoming bankrupt," said Mr Mpho.

Mr Mpho stated that the socio-economic problems were there because of the wrong thinking by the ruling party. He said the most important thing he could have done if he was in power was to eliminate poverty by taking

people back to the soil. "I cannot understand why the government is telling us now of the diamond price slump. What did they do during the past 15 years," wondered Mr Mpho.

Mr Mpho was also of the opinion that socialism will take over the world but warned "you should not be over-joyed by this fact because we do not want a destructive take over."

The political adviser of the Botswana People's Party (BPP) Dr Thobane K. Maripe took a different view of the situation when he said it did not matter whether socialists, capitalists and or communists ruled the country the economic problems will always be there.

Dr Maripe said that the solution to the present economic problems was with Batswana rather than foreign ideologists. "We need an open economy but with Batswana heading some institutions in the real sense of the word," said Dr Maripe.

The BPP political adviser pointed out that it could not be possible to practice socialism in a

country where the people are wedded in capitalism. The most important thing, he said, was an education which will prepare our children for the future of this country.

On the general development of the country Dr Maripe noted that when we talk of this we must mean the social-growth for the whole society. He called upon the students not only to criticise capitalism but to make it a point that when they finish their schooling they serve this country well.

Commenting during the discussion some people from the floor made a scathing attack on the BDP. One even said that it was true for the ruling class to say there was no economic crisis because the haves were still getting what they wanted. He said the crisis was at the political level. "There are some political bickerings even in parliament to an extent that we do not know what is what," claimed one speaker.

Another speaker called the Tribal Grazing Land Policy a "cul-de-sac".

CSO: 4700/1075

BRIEFS

PRC SCHOLARSHIPS--The Ministry of Education has announced two scholarships offered by the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China tenable in that country. Degree Courses are offered in the following fields: Architecture, Radio Technology, Power Plant and Electric System, Water Conservancy Construction, Highway Engineering, Mining, Electrometallurgy, Electrical Engineering, Irrigation and Water Conservancy, Automobile Operation and Repair, Agronomy, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine, Medicine and Pharmaceutical Science. The announcement said entry qualification for the scholarships were, Cambridge Overseas School Certificate with Credits in Mathematics, Biology, Physics and Chemistry or Physical Science. Applicants will be required to write on Entry Examination in July. All foreign students wishing to enrol for courses at Chinese Universities are expected to take at least one year elementary Chinese Language Course. Instruction is in Chinese, and they must speak, read and write the language before enrolling for courses to be followed. Applications are invited from suitably qualified Botswana for under-graduate studies which last from 4-6 years. Applicants must be under 25 years of age. All applications should be addressed to the Bursaries Secretary, Ministry of Education, P/Bag 005, Gaborone, and must reach the Ministry not later than March 31, 1982. Applicants who do not meet the above minimum requirements need not apply, added the announcement. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 16 Mar 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1075

EFFORTS TO ORGANIZE, POLITICIZE PEASANTS IN ERITREA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Mar 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] ASMARA (ENA)--The programme of strengthening the organizational set up and political consciousness of the peasant masses in Eritrea region in order to enable them enjoy fully the benefits of the Revolution is being pursued with vigour and urgency, it was stated here yesterday.

Requisite measures towards that end are being taken in accordance with the policy statement made by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam when opening the high-level meeting on the historic Red Star Reconstruction and Development Campaign and the recently issued proclamation on restructuring peasants' associations throughout the country.

The advance team of agricultural experts and organizers drawn from various administrative regions arrived here yesterday to implement policy directives and the objectives of the proclamation. The experts will be mobilized from the kebele right up to the regional peasant association levels.

Comrade Dr. Solomon Haile-Mariam, Head of the Regional Peasants' Association Organization and Agricultural Development Department within the Red Star Multi-Faceted Development Campaign, said the deployment of the experts and organizers was necessitated by the magnitude of the problem in this sector. He said the peasant masses in the region had suffered greatly as a result of the secessionist movement and said organizing and politicizing them is a priority task.

Comrade Dr. Solomon said a great deal of effort is expected of the team in improving agriculture and the social wellbeing of the peasant masses. He said team members have played pivotal roles in the implementation of the rural land proclamation and draw on wide-ranging experience.

Major areas of preoccupation will be soil and water conservation, afforestation, conservation and development of natural and animal resources and the improvement of traditional farm practices.

Comrade Dr. Solomon said the protection provided by the second Revolutionary Liberation Army and the moral and material support it is channelling towards development activities has created ideal conditions for work initiative in the region.

The leader of the team, Comrade Tesfa-Lidet Mehari, on his part expressed the joy felt by team members in being able to be of help to the peasant masses in Eritrea region. He said the task force will exert maximum effort towards the success of the reconstruction and development programme in the area.

CSC: 4700/1069

WRITERS URGED TO PLAY ACTIVE ROLE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — Ethiopian writers should properly reflect and publicise the economic, political and social life of the people of Eritrea region in accordance with the Multi-Faceted Red Star Revolutionary Development Campaign.

This was stated by comrade Yisehak Yosef, a member of the Writers' Association in Eritrea region, who took part in the Ethiopian Writers' Union Festival held here recently.

Comrade Yisehak noted that Ethiopian writers should intensify their participation in the realisation of the objective of the Red Star Campaign: ending once and for all the atrocities

perpetrated upon the people of Eritrea region by the secessionist bandits and bring lasting peace and justice to the area.

Comrade Yisehak, who is a teacher and has written a number of books reflecting the inviolability of the unity and independence of Ethiopia as well as the love of the Ethiopian people for freedom, condemned the attempts of the secessionist bandits to distort history.

Comrade Yisehak said that contrary to the lies disseminated by the secessionists, Eritrea region had been and will forever remain part and parcel of the Motherland.

In connection with the progress of the Revolution, Comrade Yisehak said that the gains scored by the masses were of fundamental importance for the construction endeavour. He added that the Red Star Campaign would enable the Eritrean masses to become the beneficiaries of the Revolution which they were denied by the secessionists.

Beginning at the age of 17, Comrade Yisehak has been writing books both in Tigrignia and Amharic, particularly using the medium of drama highlighting Ethiopian history, the history of the people of Eritrea region and the cultural invasion of imperialism.

Comrade Yisehak is a founding member of the Writers' Association of Eritrea region.

CSO: 4700/1069

WEEKLY ROUND-UP OF NON-ENGLISH PRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Dereje Balcha in column "Views, Comments, Opinions:" "Review of the Ethiopian Press"]

[Text]

A news report carried by the Amharic daily *Addis Zemen*, highlighted the need for further improving the quality of coffee. It noted that in order to further expand the place Socialist Ethiopia holds in international coffee trade and enable Ethiopian coffee maintain its standard on world market, all pertinent bodies, that is, the producing peasants and those in the trade sector, should exert further efforts. In this connection, the report recalled the recently held Leipzig International Trade Fair at which Ethiopian coffee emerged the gold medal winner.

As regards the award, the report stated that this was the third time Ethiopia took part in the International Trade Fair and the products exhibited included such agricultural products like coffee, cotton, grain crops, oil seeds, among which its coffee products surpassed the others' in quality and flavour. This, the report added, is an indication of the high standard of the quality of Ethiopian coffee and heightens the morale of the producing peasants. Finally, the report underlined

that the award attained at the Leipzig Fair was the result of the concerted efforts of Ethiopian coffee producers and distributors and added that this would have an important impact upon the future activities of these bodies.

Another issue of the same daily editorially commented on the seventh round nationwide literacy campaign to be launched as of May 1982. *Zemen* pointed out the fact that the seventh round literacy campaign is to concentrate on rural Ethiopia and that it is to be launched in 15 nationality languages indicates that the campaign is reaching a larger percentage of the broad masses. The literacy campaign, the paper noted, is among the phenomena that proved the history-making role of the broad masses and the genuine objectives of the Revolution.

The paper further stated that the fact the nationwide literacy campaign was launched in the wake of the victory on the armed struggle and the political front is a clear indication of the place the Revolutionary Government has given education in the overall development objectives of the nation.

All-out Efforts

All revolutionaries who stand alongside the broad masses and work towards their betterment do their level best to realize the objectives of the literacy campaign because they are aware of the fact that it is difficult to build socialism in an illiterate society, the daily stressed. It outlined the all-out efforts of the broad masses and the success achieved in this line and stressed that this should continue both in the forth coming seventh round as well as all others that are to be launched in continuity until the masses are wholly liberated from the scourge of illiteracy.

The Arabic language weekly, *Al-Alem* focussed its editorial on the Multi-faceted Red Star Revolutionary Campaign in Eritrea region. The paper outlined the construction efforts of the Revolutionary Government since the launching of the Campaign and added the popular undertaking has proved, to both friends and foes, that it is the panacea to liberate the masses of the region from the grips of traitorous bandits and thereby enable them fully benefit from the fruits of the revolution, by way of taking an active part in the on-going process of building the new Ethiopia.

Al-Alem pointed out the three stages in the reconstruction process in Eritrea region and the task accomplished so far within the framework of the Red Star Campaign, and the sum of money expended upon various projects. In this connection, the Arabic language weekly noted that the cam-

paign calls for mobilizing the resources of all genuine citizens. The paper emphasized that since the Campaign enjoys the support of the Ethiopian broad masses and the struggle is for a just cause, its objectives shall be realized.

A news report carried by the Amharic weekly, *Yezareitu Ethiopia* heralded the training of over 2,000 peasant representatives in Wollo administrative region with the view to introducing modern farming methods, afforestation and terracing and thereby facilitate soil conservation. The report indicated that successful results have been achieved as the trained peasant representatives went back to their localities.

In this connection, the report cited such examples as the planting of trees on mountainous areas in the region and the conservation of the already existing forest areas both of which are contributing towards improving the condition of rainfall in the region. Witness to this, the report added, is the high yield achieved through the use of irrigation and terrace works.

The Oromo language weekly, *Barisa*, editorially commented on the need for further strengthening the working class. The paper noted that the building of socialism could be realized through the full participation of the broad masses and this in turn is realized through the organization of the masses in all spheres and thereby heightening their political consciousness. It outlined the role mass organiza-

ations play in this regard, with particular emphasis on AETU and AEPA. As regards the need for further strengthening these two mass organizations, *Barisa* explained why the recent restructuring and reorganization of AETU and AEPA was resorted to.

CSO: 4700/1069

MENGISTU RECEIVES PDRY LEADER'S MESSAGE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army, yesterday received a message from Comrade Ali Nasser Mohamed, Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY).

The message from Comrade Ali Nasser was delivered to Comrade Chairman Mengistu by Comrade Salim-Salah Mohamed, Foreign Minister of PDRY and Member of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, when he received him in audience here at the Grand Palace.

Comrade Salim-Salah said on the occasion that the people, party and Government of PDRY view with great pride and admiration the Ethiopian popular revolution. He said his country wholeheartedly supports So-

cialist Ethiopia's Multi-Faceted Red Star Revolutionary Campaign in Eritrea region and expressed PDRY's confidence that the campaign would achieve its objectives in the political, military, economic and social fields.

Noting that the people, party and Government of PDRY believe that the crushing of secessionist bandits was one of the main concerns of the Multi-Faceted Red Star Campaign, Comrade Salim-Salah said that the traitorous bandits had been rejected everywhere and that they were bound to vanish like dust.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu on his part assured the PDRY Foreign Minister that the friendly relations between the two sisterly countries would be further developed and strengthened.

Present during the audience were Comrade Dr. Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, Minister of Foreign Affairs and COPWE Central Committee Member, and Comrade Mengistu Gemechu, Special Aide to Comrade Chairman Mengistu and COPWE Central Committee Member.

DEAN OUTLINES ACTIVITIES OF TECHNOLOGY FACULTY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Mar 82 p 3

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (EH) — About three years ago, the number of students in the Faculty of Technology was about 300. At present it has hit the 1,148 mark which is an increase by more than 380 per cent.

This was disclosed by Comrade Dr. Alemayehu Teferra, Dean of the Faculty of Technology, Addis Ababa University, during an interview. The dean said that in pre-revolution Ethiopia, disciplines like Engineering had to be advertised to high school students so that many would be induced to enter the Faculty. The explanation for this is that students then did not have an enthusiastic attitude towards the subject.

This was because in those days white collar jobs were preferred and scholarship possibilities concentrated on the social sciences. There has however been a tremendous change in the past four years. The faculty is literally being flooded by students, he noted.

"This does not however mean," continued the dean, "that a substantial increase has been made in terms of equipment and facilities such as library, space, lecture room. In fact we use lecture rooms of the science faculty because of the shortage. The facility in the northern campus can

only accommodate 600 students. Yet it is used to train 900 students. This does not include the services rendered by the faculty to Extension students," Comrade Dr. Alemayehu further explained.

The dean stated that the Faculty of Technology aims at training high and middle level technical manpower in the fields of Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, Architecture and Town Planning as well as Building Technology. The faculty also seeks to conduct researches and studies in line with the needs of the country and provides opportunity for workers in relevant technical fields to upgrade their knowledge through Engineering Extension. The faculty also exerts efforts to achieve self-reliance both in teaching and research by opening graduate studies in relevant fields, he disclosed.

Different Purposes

The dean further noted that the purpose of the faculty is not limited to teaching but it also carries out substantial research oriented to the country's needs. Teaching without research is meaningless. Research and teaching are integral parts of educational institutions especially in the technology Faculty, which is the only local

institution training Engineers. To conduct such research, facilities such as modern equipment, up-to-date library and laboratory space are essential. "We hope to acquire these badly needed equipment through government and international grants," stated Comrade Alemayehu.

As regards the teaching staff, the dean said that the faculty has 80 Ethiopian and 20 expatriate instructors. About two decades back, there were only 8 Ethiopian instructors and 16 expatriates. "You can see that there has been a marked growth in the number of Ethiopian instructors," he explained. In order to maintain and improve the standard of instruction, the faculty employs its own graduates who have scored high academic performance. Such graduates will, after teaching for one or two years, have the opportunity to go abroad to pursue post graduate studies. At present the faculty has five corresponding aspirants working for their doctorate in various disciplines of engineering and architecture, he further revealed.

It was learnt that the faculty plans to strengthen the existing graduate programme in Civil Engineering by working with the African Network of Scientific and Technological Institutions (ANSTI) especially in the fields of structural design, soil mechanics and Foundation Engineering and Construction Management. The Faculty has also plans to further develop the Sanitary Engineering Laboratory so as to conduct relevant research and consultation through aid extended by UNDP and to commence a graduate programme in Mechanical Engineering (MA) in the Academic year 1982/83.

It also seeks to widen the scope of consultation activities in the fields of Electrical, Mechanical, and Civil Engineering and Architecture and Town Planning as well as in Materials Research and testing and to finalize the study on the feasibility of Engineering Extension degree programme. Presently, 1,357 students are enrolled in the Extension Programme which offers Pre-engineering and Diploma courses, it was learnt.

AIRLINE SCHOOL GRADUATES PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS, COMMERCIAL AGENTS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Mar 82 p 6

[Text] **ADDIS ABABA (ENA) —** The School of Marketing and Finance of the Ethiopian Airlines (EAL) graduated here yesterday 34 professional accountants and commercial agents who undertook a year long rigorous training in the field.

Diplomas to the graduates and prizes to outstanding members of the group were handed over by Comrade Captain Mohammed Ahmed, General Manager of the National Carrier, at a ceremony held in the premises of EAL Sporting Club.

The graduates were offered courses in passenger registration, air ticket processing, general services in flight stations, cargo management and marketing techniques and regulations.

Speaking on the occasion, Com-

rade Seyum Belal, Acting Head of Marketing Services Education Section of EAL pointed out that the launching of marketing and finance training by the airlines is a big stride in its development effort and revealed that the school is the first of its kind both in form and content not only in Ethiopia but also throughout Africa.

Comrade Assefa Ambaye, Deputy General Manager of the Marketing Department of EAL, on his part underlined the immense contribution expected of the graduates to maintain the progress of the National Carrier in the face of the international economic crises.

Today's graduates are the first batch since the school's inception on April 7, 1981.

CSO: 4700/1069

RECONSTRUCTION WORK IN FULL SWING IN ERITREA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] ASMARA (ENA)--Construction works on the order of 3,000,000 Birr have so far been undertaken to rebuild service and development facilities destroyed by the secessionist bandits in Eritrea region.

The reconstruction drive underway is part and parcel of the Red Star Multifaceted Revolutionary Development Campaign.

According to Comrade Gebre Admassu, head of the construction task force of the campaign, the bandits wrought damages on all social and development institutions, in most cases rendering them completely useless. He said that although it is imperative to rebuild all the facilities as soon as possible, priority is being given to health service institutions.

Comrade Gebre disclosed that the hospitals at Massawa, Keren, Agordat, Afabet, Adi Keyeh and Gindae and three clinics elsewhere are among the facilities thus given prominence.

In Asmara the Gejeret and the Mekane-Hiwot hospitals and the eye clinic have been repaired and the reconstruction of the Kagneh hospital has been undertaken, Comrade Gebre pointed out. He also noted that works' on the Asmara orphanage and the transit shelter as well as the Keren and the Algana airports have been completed while the expansion of Asmara Airport is underway.

Comrade Gebre said that the rebuilding of the Asmara and the Massawa garages, the biscuit factory at Dekemehari, the Keren-Afabet highway and various factory buildings is well underway. He added that the launching of the construction campaign has created job opportunity for many people.

Ref: 4700/1069

WHILE BUILD-UP OF NON-ENGLISH PRESS

Article in THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by George Balcha in column "Views, Comments, Opinions": "Review of the Ethiopian Press"]

[Cont.] The Amharic daily, *Addis Zemen*, in one of its editorial comments noted the growing exposure of the anti-people nature of the motive of the traitorous secessionist bandits in Eritrea region. The paper touched upon the anti-people character of the messengers of destruction and noted that anybody who has closely followed the accounts of television reports from the region these days can get a clear picture of the bandits' reactionary stand. In this connection, *Zemen* outlined the situation in the region during the visits of officials of the Red Star Campaign to the various provinces of Eritrea. The destruction in the region is comparable to that inflicted upon Poland, Yugoslavia, London and the cities and towns of other countries in Europe by the fascist forces of Hitler, the paper added.

The daily stated that the fact that the masses of the region have well understood the self-centred ends of the secessionist bandits has enabled the former to stand alongside the revolutionary government and hasten the doom of the bandits. After pointing

out the nature of the struggle against internal enemy as distinct from that of an aggressor from outside, *Zemen* recalled the repeated anti-people and anti-unity machinations perpetrated both from within and without and the successful defence for the unity and territorial integrity of the Motherland. It further noted that since action is the reflection of purpose, one can easily see the anti-people motive of the secessionist bandits from the aftermath of their actions in the region.

Adequate Services

A news report carried by *Addis Zemen* highlighted the efforts being exerted to improve transportation facilities over Lake Tana to thereby provide adequate services to tourists and residents of the area. The report noted that the focus of attention in this regard would be to help the peasants on the western shore of the lake, who lack transportation facilities. The report outlined the activities in the towns at the shores of Lake Tana and underlined the efforts being exerted to further improve and

develop, harbour services and facilities. Similar plans are underway to create conducive conditions for people that come to the region to visit historical places on the islands of Lake Tana, the report concluded.

Serto Ader, Organ of the Central Committee of COPWE, editorially commented on the need for further improving the standard of political cadres to play their due role in the intensification of the on-going class struggle. In this regard, the paper outlined the part cadres play in the implementation of radical proclamations and timely directives by way of penetrating into the ranks of the working masses. *Serto Ader* at this juncture underlined the contributions made and sacrifices paid by cadres over the past years of struggle and pointed out that in view of recent developments in the on-going revolutionary process, there is much expected on the part of forces rallied behind the revolution.

Fit for the Job

The organ of the CC of COPWE stressed that beyond the overall political activity, there is a growing need for professional cadres in the various spheres of development, that is to say, in the economic, social, administrative, technical and cultural fields. To this end, *Serto Ader* pointed out the measures taken by COPWE by way of assigning cadres to the various organizations, institutions and industries. Along with the efforts being exerted by the party organizing commission to provide for professional cadres, the paper noted that the cadres themselves should exert extra

efforts to keep fit for the job.

Serto Ader further outlined the advantages to be drawn if cadres penetrate among the ranks of the working people and cited certain shortcomings that need to be rectified in time. In this connection, the organ of the CC of COPWE recalled the statements of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam in which he reminded that cadres should be assigned in accordance with the level of their training, that mistakes should be corrected in time in such a way that they serve as lessons for the future and that cadres should constantly upgrade themselves so that they might not lag behind the objective reality. *Serto Ader* stressed the need for the unity of profession and political consciousness as well as politics and the organization of labour and added that to this end, cadres should work hand-in-glove with the working masses in the various fields of endeavour.

The Amharic weekly, *Yezareitu Ethiopia* carried a news report highlighting the efforts being exerted by the Ethiopian Nutrition Institute to introduce the masses with the food value of soy-bean. The paper noted that so far, the Institute has presented such products of soy-bean as in the form of milk, soft drinks and cheese and added that encouraging results have been achieved through feedbacks obtained from three *kebeles*. The report further revealed that based on this finding, the institute is distributing its milk product to four bars and recreation centres with the view of introducing it to the

public at large.

Traditional Gallantry

In connection with the food value of the products of soy-bean, the report stressed that the protein obtained from soy-bean cheese is much more higher than that found in any of the other grain crops, and added that it has large content of calcium. According to the report, it is easy to produce soy-bean cheese at home and that the Institute is presently training housewives through the collaboration of women's organizations. The report further outlined the food value of soy-bean to people of all ages and underlined its special significance during fasting seasons.

The Oromo language weekly *Barisa* focused its editorial on the recent promotion and decoration of members of the Second Revolutionary Liberation Army for their gallantry and exceptional leadership qualities

on the northern front. The paper recalled the heroic deeds of our forefathers in defence of the unity and territorial integrity of the Motherland and underlined that this traditional gallantry is further stimulated by socialist patriotism in the present generation. The Oromo language weekly cited the victories achieved by the Revolutionary Army and the broad masses in the bitter struggle against internal reaction and external aggression.

Barisa outlined the success of the Revolutionary Army on all fronts and underlined the on-going liberation struggle in Eritrea region under the banner of the Multi-faceted Revolutionary Red Star Campaign. The paper stressed that the struggle of the Revolutionary Liberation Army is national as well as international in that the secessionist bandits are supported morally, materially, financially and politically by world imperialism.

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CHURCH SPENDS 1.6M. BIRR ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Mar 82 p 3

(Text)

ADDIS ABABA (EH) — The Ethiopian Orthodox Church has invested 1,600,000 Birr in rural development self-help projects last year, the Development and Inter-Church Aid Department disclosed yesterday.

Before money is allocated to self-help projects a careful analysis is made to identify whether the project is among the priority needs of the community. In some cases because the community demanding the assistance is unable to identify the priorities, the parish council of the nearby church assists the community in identifying and determining the needs in proper perspective, the department added.

The main aims or objectives of the parish councils are to meet the social and material needs of the society in an organized way. They assess the feasibility of the project and make recommendations to the department, whose staff help the parish councils in evaluating projects for the granting of funds, it was learnt.

The projects which were granted funds in 1981 were: education of the clergy in rural development work, organizing parish councils to meet the social and material needs of society and small socio-economic projects which include flour mills, agricultural projects, cottage industry, afforestation projects and training laymen in handicraft.

Projects receive funds on condition that the community raises some amount of the cost involved. In some cases 50% of the project cost was contributed by the community. This requirement, however, is waived in localities hit by natural and man-made disasters and the total cost is borne by the department, it was further stated.

Funds for projects were made available through the donation of the World Council of Churches made to the Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development and Inter-Church Aid Department, it was further pointed out.

COMMITTEES OF REYA BEING SET UP IN SCHOOLS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 17 Mar 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] **ADDIS ABABA (ENA).** — Youth committees of Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA) are being established starting Monday under the guidance of the Addis Ababa COPWE in 21 senior secondary and five vocational schools here, the Addis Ababa REYA committee office disclosed yesterday.

The establishment of youth committees in schools is aimed at inculcating the youth with the benefits of education, develop their theoretical understanding, help them attain the correct understanding of the objectives and tasks of REYA and organize them on sound basis so as to enable them utilize their mental and physical resources in nation building.

Comrade Tekle Manni Vice Chairman of the Addis Ababa REYA, and Comrade Hanna Nebiyu, Deputy Head of the Organizational Section of REYA, said in a statement that both before and after the establishment of

the REYA at the national level the youth in senior secondary and vocational schools in the capital have made contributions by supporting the popular revolution and cleansing schools from counter-revolutionary elements by setting up student committees. However they lacked centralism and uniformity in carrying out their tasks, the REYA officials noted.

Comrade Tekle and Comrade Hanna stated that the reorganization of youth committees in schools along new lines and the need to provide them central guidance was necessitated in order to create conducive conditions for the youth to pay the necessary sacrifice in their areas of endeavour for the strengthening of COPWE and REYA and the fulfilment of their objectives.

The school's youth committees to be established will have sections dealing with development education, propaganda and culture, social affairs and discipline.

CLERGYMEN COMPLETE VOCATIONAL COURSE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 17 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] **AWASSA (ENA) —** Twenty-two clergymen from Gamo-Goffa, Sidamo and Bale regions recently received certificates here on completion of a four-month vocational and technical education at the Awassa Clergymen's Training Centre.

Certificates to the clergymen were handed over by His Grace Abune Bertelomeos, Archbishop of Sidamo region.

Speaking on the occasion, His Grace Abune Bertelomeos said that the clergymen should take an active part in the production and development campaign and in the programme of the Revolutionary Government to eradicate illiteracy.

Training to the clergymen covered such fields as fibre-works, leather-making and wood-works.

In a related development, 167 pe-

sants in Bati district, Kalu province of Wollo region, also received certificates recently on completion of a two-week vocational and ideological training session.

Comrade Ahmed Ali, the Administrator of Kalu province, handed over certificates to the trainees.

Subjects which the trainees followed during the two week training session included animal husbandry, handling of hides and skins and the conservation of water, soil and wildlife.

Similarly in Jabinnah district of Kola Dega Damot province in Gojjam region, 32 adults recently received certificates following a two-week training session in metal works and the teaching of literacy lessons. They received their certificates from Comrade Mengistu Yitayew, the district administrator.

CSO: 4700/1069

ACTIVITIES OF PEASANTS' CO-OPERATIVES IN GOJJAM OUTLINED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 17 Mar 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] **ADDIS ABABA (EHL) —** The establishment of peasants producers' co-operatives is the only way to build socialist economy in rural Ethiopia and ensure the success of the on-going construction process. Accordingly, peasants producers' co-operatives are mushrooming in Gojjam Administrative Region.

This was stated by Comrade Tegegne Desta, regional representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, in an interview he recently gave to a team of newsmen visiting Gojjam Region.

Comrade Tegegne said that in accordance with the directives for establishing peasants producers' co-operatives, 83 producers' co-operatives have so far been established in the region. Of these, ten have attained legal status whereas the remaining 73 are in the process of fulfilling the necessary prerequisites, the regional representative added. He noted that the co-operatives embrace 2,765 members and own 3,747 oxen, 166 houses and 7 tractors. It was learnt that the co-operatives are cultivating a total of 1,367 hectares of land.

Comrade Tegegne revealed that the peasants of the region show growing

interest in being organized into producers' co-operatives, and said that a total of 293 peasants' associations have applied only this year. In this connection, the regional representative recalled that the peasants of Gojjam Region were among the first to put into practice the directives issued by the Revolutionary Government to establish peasants producers' co-operatives. He further noted that at present, in an effort to establish peasants villages for members of the co-operatives, sites have been allotted for 26 co-operatives. Besides, over 350 model houses have been built, it was learnt.

Comrade Tegegne disclosed that there are a total of 1,770 *kebele* peasants' associations embracing 476,627 members and 411 service co-operatives embracing 1,636 member *kebele* peasants' associations. He further stated that the service co-operatives have a capital of 3,088,464 Birr in cash, whereas 329 of the co-operatives have their own stores and offices. Comrade Tegegne reiterated that the 51 service co-operatives that have attained legal status have served as links between the producing and consuming masses thereby frustrating the self-centred activities of anti-people elements.

As regards the concerted efforts of the peasants in the region, the regional representative said that Gojjam is naturally endowed with a large number of rivers and streams to be harnessed for development purposes. In this connection, he said that four small dams have been constructed in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Comrade Tegegne also revealed that active work is going on in the construction of terraces and in the afforestation drive with the view of minimizing water and wind erosion. He also outlined the efforts being exerted to fight animal diseases through vaccination.

Finally, Comrade Tegegne pointed out that the regional office of the Ministry of Agriculture has trained a large number of people from among the peasants of the region in various fields pertaining to the development of agriculture. This year, the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture assigned to the region are determined more than ever before to fulfil their duties in improving the life of the peasant masses, Comrade Tegegne concluded.

BRIEFS

DEFENSE SQUAD TRAINING--METTU (ENA)--A group of 213 defence squad members in Gore province of Illubabor region graduated this week after a two-month military and political training of which 13 were given arms. Certificates and the arms to the defence squads members were handed over by Comrade Simon Galore, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative of Illubabor region. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Mar 82 p 5]

ELECTION BODY TEAMS--ADDIS ABABA (ENA)--Five sub-committees and seven screening teams were formed here yesterday from among members of the elections committee of the working people's control committee. Each committee and team is assigned to specific duties involving the overall elections process and ensure the smooth functioning and discipline of the body. Some of the assignments of the sub-committees and teams are data and information collection, supervision of discipline among committee members, preparation of reports and public relations. Seven teams with 21 members each will undertake the scrutiny and evaluation of informations on candidates and present its assessment for decision by the executive body. Both the sub-committees and teams yesterday began their respective tasks until the meeting of the elections committee resumes on March 31. Meanwhile, it was disclosed that the Revolutionary Government has put at the disposal of the forthcoming national working people's control committee a fully equipped office building in Higher 14 kebele 07 facing the Berhanena Selam Printing Press. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Mar 82 p 1]

DATA COLLECTION--ADDIS ABABA (ENA)--Serto Ader opines in its latest issue that systematic and uniform data collection and tabulation and a regular supervision of this work were major priorities in the decision making and planning process. In its editorial entitled "Data for A Planned Development," the weekly COPWE CC organ strongly supports the fact that a well defined directive should be not only issued but strictly applied in the process to systematize statistical work in the country. It was observed that decision making and planning should be based on well researched and documented data. Serto Ader states that data and information are indispensable in the control and evaluation of development projects and programmes and would also help in controlling fraud and waste. This tradition was noted as a common process in socialist economy. The paper warned that in the absence of data, decision and planning may well fail to materialize. The editorial also called for the goodwill and cooperation of individuals and mass and government organizations

to give access to all pertinent bodies of the information and data they seek. Meanwhile, it was disclosed that the first part of the study book on Marxist-Leninist political economy prepared by the ideological affairs department of COPWE Central Committee for use by discussion forums has been completed. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Mar 82 pp 1, 5]

BIOGAS PRODUCTION--HARAR (ENA)--Three peasant producers' cooperatives in two of Hararghe's provinces are sinking pits for the sustained production of bio-gas to meet the area's power needs, according to the regional office of the Ministry of Agriculture. Assisted by experts from the nearby Alamaya Agricultural College, the Fenkele, Legambo and Fersema peasant producers' cooperatives in Harar Zuria and Chercher-Adal-Gara Guracha provinces are turning to bio-gas to answer to their power needs both for electrification and cooking and basic developmental activities. According to a periodical published by the Hararghe office of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Alemaya College staff is providing technical and advisory assistance to the peasants to adopt modern technology in tackling problems arising from lack of normal sources of energy by converting animal fodder and ordinary litter into energy. The successful experiment in the two provinces is to be carried farther afield in the region as part of a sustained drive towards helping the peasant masses improve archaic production methods and enhance their livelihood, according to the periodical. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Mar 82 p 6]

NOMADIC SETTLEMENT SCHEMES--JIMMA (ENA)--Representatives of various government authorities in Kaffa region recently exchanged notes on how best to help in the settlement of nomadic communities in this part of the country. The parley participants agreed on pooling resources to encourage the Surma, Maynik and Dizi minorities to start a settled life and become self-reliant and productive. It was suggested that the nomads be given land along the fertile periphery in the province of Maji. Another issue taken up at the meeting was the Deleb Gold Mine in Maji province which is said to be exploited unjudiciously. Comrade Kassahun Tafesse, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Central Committee member and Chief Administrator of Kaffa region, brought to the attention of the meeting the relevance of the two issues discussed and urged immediate action along both fronts. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Mar 82 p 1]

DEFENSE SQUAD TRAINING--JIMMA (ENA)--Some 40 Revolutionary Defence Squad members drawn from the Kulo Konta province, Kaffa region, received certificates recently upon successful completion of 18 weeks training in military skills. Comrade Aberra Abate, Administrator of the Province, handed over certificates to the defence squad members. Similarly 29 peasants drawn from the Limu Kossa district, Limu province of the same region received certificates upon successful completion of a crash course on plant protection organized by the district and provincial offices of the Ministry of Agriculture. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 17 Mar 82 p 3]

PSO: 4700/1069

PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE OF RAWLINGS TO REVOLUTION STRESSED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 7, 31 Mar 82 pp 4-5

[Excerpt]

Ghana's problems now appear to have settled down to four broad areas: - 1) maintaining discipline in the armed forces 2) working out a procedure for organising and running the newly-created *Peoples' Defence Committees* (PDCs) 3) getting the executive government committee charged with economic planning towards a plausible economic strategy and 4) steering a sufficiently pragmatic course in foreign relations to secure international finance and investment, without compromising the regime's policy of Ghanaianisation of the economy.

Apart from the above, a vital task is to protect **Jerry Rawlings**. Without him Ghana would almost certainly now degenerate into country-wide fighting.

Public clamour about the unruly conduct of actions of the armed forces is the *Provisional National Defence Council's* (PNDC) biggest worry. In February there were several clashes between army officers and rank soldiers (notably in Takoradi) and between civilians and army units (notably in Masu). About 20 people are believed to have died at the time. Sporadic clashes between marauding soldiers and civilians continue, although less frequently. The incidents are isolated, but are interpreted by the public as a lack of government control. The PNDC has now ordered the army away from most public places, disarmed a large number of soldiers and arrested soldiers accused of causing disturbances. Rawlings has flown around the country to address sternly the main army units and in some cases the police. We understand that he was particularly frank in his criticisms of army units at Ho, Tamale and Bolgatanga. He accused units which terrorised the public as being counter-revolutionary, of dividing the military and civilians and of attempting to impose a new form of oligarchy. He also told them that a process of education is to start in which

academics, teachers and others will hold frequent seminars with the army to discuss the role of the "peoples' army."

This process of military education is then to be merged with a wide-ranging programme of "mutual help" schemes between the military and the public. Included will be bridge-building, road-mending, house-repairing and farming. Somewhat akin to **Mao's** cultural revolution, its design is to combine national reconstruction with social unity. As the PNDC puts it, defence of the revolution is to be on the agricultural field, not the battlefield. But for the moment the inclusion of the army in the "national government" is only publicly tolerated because of everybody's trust in Rawlings, with the exception of the business class, which remains profoundly resentful of the new regime and unconvinced by the somewhat incoherent exhortations coming from State House.

Establishing the PDCs is not so urgent as keeping the army in order, but will probably be more difficult. Every workplace, both urban and rural, is to have its PDC. They will hence need local support in order to function. So far a number of incoherent and sometimes contradictory guidelines have been issued by the *Interim National Coordinating Committee* (INCC) at State House. The aim was to give a broad idea of who should form the PDCs and what they should do. One premise was that the existing management of an enterprise (or whatever) should not be included in PDCs. There were then several cases where workers locked out management, thus paralysing production.

The exclusion of "management" ranging from nursing sisters to tribal chiefs would mean the practical disenfranchisement of a great number of people. (Local PDCs would elect representatives to

direct PDCs which would in turn elect regional PDCs, from which candidates would be raised to a type of national assembly). The INCC, chaired by PNDC member **Christ Adu** has now partially revised its proposals so that those excluded from workplace PDCs could still join their residential PDC. But such concessions are unlikely to be enough to dissuade local people from setting up their own rival PDCs. And if the initial enthusiasm of urban PDCs in Kumasi, for example, where PDCs readily started street-cleaning, water-carriage and commodity distribution, has made its mark, it will be short-lived unless the INCC changes the rules.

CSO: 4700/1102

BRIEFS

RAWLINGS REPORTEDLY SUSPECT--Last week a close friend of Rawlings', Riad Hozaifeh (a Ghanaian of half Lebanese descent) was staying at the London Tara Hotel with his German-born wife, Ulla. At about seven o'clock one morning a group of armed plainclothed policemen led by detective chief inspector Atkins burst through their bedroom door. Brandishing their guns, we are told, the squad took Hozaifeh and his wife away for nearly six hours of questioning, which raised the subjects of Rawlings (who apparently had witnessed and signed Hozaifeh's marriage document), Rawlings' coup, the Palestinian Liberation Organisation and West German terrorists among other things. Eventually it was apparently divulged by the police that they suspected Hozaifeh of being an assassin sent by Rawlings to kill his prominent opponents such as Maj. Boakye-Djan, the former No 2 in the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council of 1979. [Text] [London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 7, 31 Mar 82 p 5]

CSO: 4700

ODINGA UNDER FIRE FROM PRESIDENT MOI

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 12 Mar 82 p 3

[Text]

HE mentioned no names, but then he did not have to, for when President Daniel arap Moi opened parliament on Tuesday and departed from his usual procedure to hit out at what he called misguided critics of government policy, there was no doubt in the minds of MPs and the nation at large that the main critic he had in mind was Mr. Oginga Odinga, the former vice president of Kenya. Indeed, nearly half of the president's very forthright speech was devoted to answering almost point by point a press statement which Odinga issued last month attacking various aspects of government and political policies. (See Pages 4 and 5 for details of the president's speech).

Odinga's press statement had made broad sweeping criticism of government policy. Odinga had hit out at "foreign and domestic forces of exploitation" which he claimed dominated Kenya's economy; he had claimed that economic policies for Kenya were being dictated from Washington by the International Monetary Fund; that Kenya's foreign policies were isolating her from her neighbours and making it difficult for Kenya to improve trade with neighbouring countries, and that Kenya's economic policies had led to "mass unemployment, low wages, soaring prices and shortages of food and other essential commodities, exorbitant rents, poor medical facilities and uncontrolled bus fares."

President Moi took Odinga head on, poohooing what he called Odinga's unfounded allegations and pointing out that anyone who could not see that the economy of Kenya was in the hands

of Kenyans "must have an ulterior motive to mislead and create discontent. Odinga's claim that Kenya's economic policies were dictated by the IMF was branded by Moi as "dangerous nonsense" who went on to warn that "our people expect to be told the truth all the time, not just occasionally, and those who cannot or will not deal in truth should not be tolerated." Indeed, in an unveiled threat about what the government might do about similar statements in the future the president said "Kenyans did not need the injection into Kenya's life-blood of any kind of political subversion."

It was the most detailed response to many leftist criticisms which have been hurled at government policies in recent years, and it dealt not only with the substance of the criticisms but the rhetoric as well. President Moi took exception to the oft-repeated reference in such criticism to the "masses" in Kenya. According to Moi, the term masses conjured up visions of "vast numbers, without faces and without minds. . . herded together and manipulated like cogs in a state machine, never living but merely existing under the rule of fear." He totally rejected this as a description of the people of Kenya. "We do not have any 'masses' in Kenya," the president told parliamentarians. "Our society consists of people and families preserving their own lively brands of humour and culture, having active minds and personalities of their own."

The president got huge support from MPs the next day when debate started on the presidential speech. Vice Presi-

dent Mwai Kibaki rejected what he termed foreign ideologies, which in Kenyan parlance has always meant communism or marxism. According to Kibaki, the language used by some critics of the Kenya government is often written by some other people. Mr. Abuya Abuya, MP for Kitutu East, tried to raise a point of order to ask Kibaki to substantiate his remarks that some people were "messengers of foreign ideology," but Kibaki brushed the point of order aside. The minister for constitutional affairs, Mr. Charles Njonjo, was even more forthright. Terms such as the "masses", Njonjo said, "were jargons which are used in communist countries, and this nation — let me say this — will never be a communist nation." As usual in parliament, there were moments of humour which were nevertheless underpinned by serious differences of opinion. The MP for Wundanyi, Mr. Mwashengu Mwachofi, jokingly referred to Njonjo as "Comrade" and informed him that the Kanu constitution described the ruling party as a mass party — "a party of the masses". Njonjo retorted: "I am not a comrade, Mr. Speaker." But Mwachofi's point about the ruling party's constitution was lost in the general debate whose main thrust was clearly opposed to the sentiments expressed by Odinga in his press conference of February 9.

Doc: 4700/1073

ONUS SHIFTS FROM KIBAKI TO MAGUGU

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 12 Mar 82 p 21

[Text] THE recent cabinet reshuffle has shifted the onus of explaining what is wrong or right with the Kenya economy from the vice-president and former minister of finance, Mr. Mwai Kibaki, who is now minister for home affairs, to Mr. Arthur Magugu, formerly minister of health. Similarly, after some 13 years, Kibaki's voice will not ring out again in parliament next budget day; his eloquence will for the first time in nearly one and a half decades be lost to the house as he takes his front-bench seat to listen to Magugu outline how the government intends to finance its expenditure for the coming fiscal year. Not that Magugu is not himself an equally eloquent man but delivering the budget speech has for so long been associated with Kibaki that many Kenyans may only with difficulty remember the time when the finance portfolio was occupied by Mr. James Gichuru, now minister of state in the president's office.

Magugu has taken on a thankless job. Lately, his predecessor has come under intense fire from critics demanding that he explain why the economy is grovelling under a serious recession.

The credit squeeze in the economy has fanned the torrent of criticisms urging Kibaki to say where the money has gone. His management of the economy has left a lot to be desired, exhorted *The Standard* newspaper in a series of editorials and commentaries since early last year. The management of the economy has been left to the whims of

the International Monetary Fund (IMF), a columnist in *The Standard* repeatedly emphasised last year. Kibaki has throughout the onslaught kept his silence and declined to engage his critics. For some reasons, perhaps, answering the critics would have added to the flak. On the other hand, it was also difficult to defend the government's own financial management, especially when government spending has been running far ahead of the budgeted expenditure.

Luckily for Magugu, he spent some five years under Kibaki as an assistant minister for finance during which time he must have been exposed to the intricacies of running the finance ministry. Fortunately too, he takes over when the government is at last trying to keep its spending under tight controls after a dramatic expansion in spending during the first five months of the current fiscal year. Government borrowing, however, is still on the increase especially by the issue of treasury bills, making it much more difficult for banks to lend to business and other sectors.

Inflation is on the rise while production remains rather sluggish. Magugu like Kibaki before him will find that the mechanisms at his disposal for regulating the economy may still not prevent the slide Kenyans have suffered over the last three years in their per capita real incomes. The trend in the balance of payments continues to be adverse seriously hurting the country's import requirements. Of late, external

aid flows have been declining mainly as a result of economic problems in donor countries.

Magugu will run through the same gauntlet of economic problems that Kibaki, as finance minister has been grappling with. Whether he will introduce new procedures for regulating the economy, still remains uncertain, though he is unlikely to make any real changes in the country's economic structure which is decidedly capitalistic. On becoming minister for health following the last general elections, Magugu immediately launched a campaign to clean the ministry of health of inefficiency and maladministration. The prospects for doing that in finance, however, do not seem as bright as they were in the ministry of health which still has not entirely attained a clean bill of health.

C80: 1700/1073

KENYA DENIES SEYCHELLES COUP CLAIM

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 12 Mar 82 pp 1, 32

[Text]

KENYA yesterday denied any involvement in last November's coup attempt in the Seychelles.

The Government was reacting to a claim by President France Albert Rene that some high-ranking Kenyan officials were involved in the planning and execution of the invasion of the islands by mercenaries on November 5.

"The Kenya Government takes strong exception to the insinuations in President Rene's statement regarding the confidence enjoyed by Kenyan Ministers, vis-a-vis the President," the Government statement said.

The statement said: "The attention of the Kenya Government has been drawn to a Press statement attributed to President Rene of the Seychelles on the attempted invasion of the Seychelles last November by a group of mercenaries. The Kenya Government wishes to state the following:

- Following the attempted invasion, the Kenya Government is on record for having publicly condemned the mercenary aggression against the republic of the Seychelles. The Kenya Government further dissociated itself from allegation that Kenya was implicated in the abortive invasion.

- In subsequent communication with H.E. President Daniel arap Moi, President Rene sought Kenya Government's co-operation and assistance in the investigation exercise by the U.N. Commission of Enquiry set up by the U.N. Security Council, to probe into the circumstances leading to the abortive invasion. President Rene further requested for certain confidential information which might have been available to the Kenya Government.

- The information which President Rene required was communicated to him through a personal letter from President Moi. The Kenya Government has also co-operated fully with the U.N. Commission of Enquiry by furnishing all the facts

at our disposal.

- While waiting for the report by the U.N. Commission of Enquiry (expected any time), it is unfortunate for President Rene to attempt to pre-empt or anticipate the outcome of the report by implicating a section of our security forces or other highly placed Kenyans.

- The Kenya Government has nothing to hide in the matter and if President Rene has additional information available to him, it would only be fair for such information to also be made available both to the U.N. Commission of Enquiry as well as to the Kenya Government.

- The Kenya Government reaffirms its earlier condemnation of the attempted mercenary invasion of the Republic of the Seychelles and hopes that all involved will be brought to justice. The Government further reaffirms its commitment to good neighbourly relations with all our neighbours and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

President Rene made the claim on Wednesday in an interview with the Third World Media which was also carried by the official Seychelles Agence Presse (S.A.P.) new agency.

This was the second allegation by Mr. Rene. After the initial allegation, President Moi, who is the current Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, vehemently denied any Kenyan

involvement in the attempt to topple Rene's socialist government. He labelled the allegations "malicious and unfounded".

Mr. Rene was quoted on Wednesday as saying that Kenya's Minister for Constitutional Affairs, Mr. Charles Njoroge and the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Ben Githi were "deeply implicated in the coup attempt".

The Seychelles leader claimed Mr. Njoroge actively supported Former Seychelles President James R. Mancham's attempt to overthrow his (Rene's) government. Mr. Maancham has claimed that he didn't organise the coup attempt but was asked to back it.

But Mr. Rene was quoted as saying Mancham was seen with Mr. Njoroge in Kenya only days before the mercenary attack and that Mr. Mancham at that time solicited from Kenya logistical, technical and diplomatic support for the overthrow of Seychelles government.

The interview, S.A.P. said, was conducted by Mr. James K. Namakaze, an executive producer for Third World Media. S.A.P. said the interview was for a television news documentary called *Africa Speaks*.

Mr. Rene was quoted as saying that as a result of Mr. Mancham's contacts with Mr. Njoroge, who at the time was in charge of the police, and other

Kenyan officials, arrangements were made to reinforce the mercenaries from Kenya.

He said many Seychellois exiles who were part of the mercenary operation and had taken part in its planning, were waiting in Nairobi to be flown by Kenya-registered planes chartered under cover of bringing tourists into the Seychelles' main island of Mahe.

Mr. Rene was quoted as saying the plotters wanted to form a pro-South African and pro-Western "reactionary regime" in the Seychelles.

The Seychelles leader claimed Mr. Njonjo visited South Africa several times via Malawi prior to the abortive coup, "presumably to put final touches to this heinous operation."

It has been alleged — although we have no concrete proof — that certain units of the Kenya police and army were on standby to come over if the coup had been successful. Mr. Rene was quoted as saying:

The coup plot unravelled when an alert customs officer found an automatic weapon in the luggage of one of more than 45 mercenaries who had flown into the Seychelles posing as a

South African drinking club.

Most of the mercenaries hijacked an Air India plane to Durban, South Africa, to escape and 42 are being tried there on charges of hijacking. The prosecution said two mercenaries had turned states' evidence.

Six mercenaries who were allegedly part of an advance party were arrested in the Seychelles and are to stand trial next month on treason charges. A seventh mercenary who fled the fighting at the airport will also be tried for treason, which is a capital offence under Seychelles law and may also be applied to foreigners.

Mr. Rene was asked if his Government couldn't press for the resignation or dismissal of Mr. Njonjo for activities contrary to the spirit of African unity.

Mr. Rene claimed that since the November attack, Mr. Njonjo had become even more powerful and closer to President Moi.

"But Mr. Njonjo lost the post of Minister of Home Affairs in last month's Cabinet reshuffle and reportedly has not been in charge of the police since mid-1981", the Associated Press said in its report.

Doc: 4700/1073

FRG PROVIDES SHS. 143 MILLION FOR WATER PROJECT

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 12 Mar 82 p 3

[Text]

THE West German government has agreed to lend Kenya Shs. 143 million for a water project covering Malindi town and its environs. The project is expected to provide water to about 40,000 people by the year 2000.

And yesterday, the two governments signed an agreement for Shs. 6.2 million, which the German government will give to Kenya for phase one of the project expected to start soon.

Signing on behalf of the Kenya Government, the Minister for Finance, Mr. Arthur Magugu, said on completion of the whole project the people of Malindi would have water for 20 years without any problem.

He said phase one would cover the urgent and immediate measures of the water distribution network of Malindi and also prepare for the final design of the whole project.

Mr. Magugu said the biggest problem now facing Kenya was the shortage of technical personnel in various fields. The Government was now putting emphasis on the availability of such personnel from donor governments, he added.

He noted that the current water problem in Nairobi was inherited, "because the first planners of the City did not foresee a situation of massive population influx from the rural areas".

Hailing the German government for its assistance to Kenya, Mr. Magugu said such aid goes a long way to helping the Kenya Government in its effort of alleviating the rural problems.

The German Ambassador to Kenya, Mr. Alfred Kuehn, who signed on behalf of his government, said Germany had already

aided water projects in Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, Kitale, Eldoret, Thika, Nyahururu and Kericho, all costing Shs. 450 million.

Mr. Kuehn said the main project will include the construction of 60 km. main pipeline and four giant water storage tanks, adding that his government had seconded 11 experts to the Ministry of Water Development.

Mr. Kuehn said the loan whose agreement was signed yesterday would be repayed in 50 years.

REF: 4700/1073

MINISTER CALLS FOR PROBE COMMITTEE

DAILY THE STANDARD in English 18 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Sioneru Njirua, Frank Ojiambo and James Kuria]

[Text] THE Minister for Lands, Settlement and Physical Planning, Mr. G. G. Kariuki, has suggested the formation of a national committee to act as an ombudsman in monitoring the current trend of events in the country.

The Minister, who was contributing to the debate on the Presidential Speech received a near standing ovation from Members for the suggestion.

"In this country, if we are not careful, we might land ourselves in big trouble", the Minister told the House, pointing out that "almost everyday, serious allegations and counter-allegations were being made by Members

"Time has come when a Parliamentary Committee should be formed" to monitor and look into the charges. He further suggested that such committee should comprise Government Ministers, backbenchers and representatives from the private sector among others.

He warned that unless this was done, "we are likely to turn this honourable House and newspaper boardrooms into a weapon of destruction

Mr Kariuki said such a body would deter M.P.s and other

sections of the public, including the Press, from making unsubstantiated allegations that had no facts.

He said it was a serious matter for Ministers to be accused of corruption while others were accused of conspiracy.

Mr. Kariuki stressed the importance of the country's democratic institutions.

He quoted President Daniel arap Moi's address which stated that anybody had a right to criticise if he was completely honest in his criticism.

Earlier, the Minister said not all people in the country would be provided with land as there was not enough for everybody. Special cases such as the destitute and forest squatters would receive special consideration.

When an unidentified backbencher commented that he too was landless, Mr. Kariuki said: "Even some unfortunate M.P.s like the Honourable Abuya Abuya and anyone of us who is landless will be considered.

He was taken to task by the M.P. for Nakuru North, Mr. Koigi wa Wamwere, who asked the Chair whether the Minister was in order to equate the landless with the destitute.

Mr. Kariuki said the interpretation of the two classes of people was a matter of verbal

semantics, adding that his standard of English was perhaps not as good as that of Mr. Wamwere.

The Member for Nyakach Mr. Ojwang' K'Ombudo said: "Corruption was highest in the Government. There are reports of corruption every time and denials come almost automatically".

"I suggest that there be a Select Committee of Parliament to probe the issue", he went on, adding "the country wants to know whether Mr. Nicholas Biwott was involved in the maize deal."

He said there was a conspiracy in the country to blackmail the Luo community. Asked to substantiate, he said: "The Minister for Local Government, Mr. Stanley Oloitipitip, and a few of his followers in Nyanza are out to discredit the Luo community".

Mr. K'Ombudo affirmed that the Luo Community had no apology to make for being in Kenya and added: "If Mr. Oloitipitip wants his followers to be elected in Parliament, he should campaign for them instead of tarnishing the name of the community."

MINISTER DEFENDS SECURITY OPERATION IN ISIOLO

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 17 Mar 82 p 2

[Text]

THE Government carried out a security operation from October 17 to 23 last year to track down bandits whose increased activities were ravaging Isiolo District, an Assistant Minister in the Office of the President, Mr. John Keen, told Parliament yesterday.

He was delivering a ministerial statement in reply to allegations by the M.P. for Wajir West, Mr. A. K. Mohamed, that police from Isiolo and Garbatula shot and killed 3,000 camels, 1,000 cattle, burnt down hundreds of houses and stole sheep and goats from the district in October last year.

Mr. Keen informed the House that prior to the security operation "there had been a hue and cry in Isiolo District on Shifta bandits' infiltration.

Mr. Keen gave a breakdown of some of the Shifta attacks prior to the security operation. These included 15 incidents in August, nine in September and seven from October to the date of the operation.

He said the weeklong operation led to an exchange of fire between the forces and Shifta bandits on October 19, 20 and 21.

He lamented the fact that the alleged incident by the police was made over four weeks after it allegedly occurred.

Referring to empty cartridges of G3 rifle which were found at the site, Mr. Keen said the type of firearms were used by both the security forces and Shifta bandits.

He gave an estimate of 200 camels killed and not 3000 as alleged by the M.P.

Mr. Keen attributed the death of the animals to crossfire during the exchange between the Shiftas and security forces. He rejected Mr. Mohamed's allegations of raping, looting and theft of goats and sheep by police.

The statement was, however, rejected by both Mr. Mohamed and the M.P. for Garissa North, "Mr. Abdikadir Hassan Yusuf," calling it ridiculous and unsatisfactory. Attempts to pursue the issue further met with the Speaker's opposition, who ruled that the matter be discussed elsewhere.

REF: 4700/1073

KENYA'S WEALTH IS BEING DRAINED BY INDIANS, SAYS ECHAKARA

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 19 Mar 82 p 2

[Text]

THE Minister for Labour, **Mr. Titus Mbathi**, should, as Chairman of the Kenya-India Friendship Association, help cement ties between the two countries and also help put an end to the "cheating" and the draining of the country's wealth by Indians.

The call was made by an Assistant Minister for Finance, **Mr. Achiya Echakara**, when he contributed to the debate on the Presidential Speech.

He praised the appointment of **Mr. Mbathi** to the Ministry, saying he had a wealth of knowledge and experience that could be put to good use. He also praised President Daniel arap Moi for appointing **Mr. Alfrick Birgen** as Commissioner of Co-

operatives, saying he was doing a good job in cleaning up the co-operatives movement.

Mr. Echakara cautioned local newspapers against interpreting the President's speeches to suit their own ends. He claimed the papers' attitudes were motivated by the need to sell.

In his contribution, an Assistant Minister for Co-operative Development, **Mr. Peter Ejore**, blamed leaders including M.P.s for engaging in "magendo."

The M.P. for Eldoret North, **Mr. Kimurgo arap Sirma**, castigated people who went around saying others were not *Nvayo* people, pointing out that all Kenyans were *Nvayo* followers.

The M.P. for Hamisi, **Mr. James Onanu**, urged that the Luo community be left alone.

4700/1073

KHASAKHALA CRITICIZES NEWSPAPER EDITORS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 18 Mar 82 p 2

[Text]

NEWSPAPER editors yesterday came under fire from the recently-appointed Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Eric Khasakhala, for what he termed "excessive sensation" in stories.

Making his contribution to debate on the Presidential speech, Mr. Khasakhala said newspapers had chosen to feed the people with sensational news.

He complained that last Sunday local newspapers carried on Page 1 a "maize scandal" story and wondered why the newspaper did not carry President Daniel arap Moi's picture "when he performed a very important job in Baringo".

"Whom do the editors belong to, because it has become a common thing for them to exploit chances when certain Ministers do not agree?" Mr. Khasakhala wondered.

The Assistant Minister expressed disappointment that the M.P.s had turned to attacking

each other in the House instead of debating important issues.

The M.P. for Parklands, Mr. Krishan Gautama, hailed President Moi for being committed to the rule of law.

Mr. Gautama thanked the Ministry of Basic Education for conducting a head-count of teachers which unearthed the fact that bogus teachers had drawn salaries to the tune of Shs. 71 million.

An Assistant Minister for Basic Education, Dr. Julius Ojiambo, said that mud-slinging, witch-hunting and other evils that would tend to tarnish the image of the country should be rejected.

She called on the Government to provide water to the *wananchi* of Busia Central constituency, saying that people in the area were suffering many problems.

The M.P. for Iveti South, Mr. J. Kikuyu, said the Government should probe the Machakos Municipal Council immediately.

JHC: 4700/1073

BANK EMPLOYEES THREATEN COUNTRYWIDE STRIKE

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 18 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by John Muriungi]

[Text]

COMMERCIAL banks' employees yesterday issued a strike notice following the failure by the Labour Ministry to implement the recommendations of a Government probe committee on the Bank of Baroda.

The strike, which is to be effected any time now, involves about 8,000 workers and threatens to paralyse the entire banking industry.

The secretary general of the Union of Commercial Food and Allied Workers, Mr. Sammy Muhangi, called on the chairman of the workers' central staff committee, Mr. Daniel Onyiah, to "mobilise all the workers ... to go on strike at a moment's notice from the date of this letter".

In another letter to the Ministry of Labour dated yesterday, Mr. Muhangi said the union was resorting to the strike action against the Kenya Bankers (Employers) Association (K.B.A.) for supporting and advising the Bank of Baroda to reject the findings and recommendations of the probe committee.

The committee was appointed by the Minister for Labour, Mr. Titus Mbatia, last December 16 to investigate allegations of industrial unrest, victimisation and unfair labour practices by the bank management.

The committee was chaired by the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Mr. J. O. Musiko, and included the secretary-general of the Kenya National Union of Teachers, Mr. A. A. Adongo, and an executive officer of the Federation of Kenya Employers, Mrs. A. Ndere.

Last week, the Bank of Baroda rejected the findings and recommendations of the committee in a letter to the Minister for Labour.

The secretary general of the All India Confederation of Bank Officers' Organisation, Mr. L. V. Subramaniam, in a cable from Baroda headquarters in Bombay, however, accepted the committee report and called on the bank in Kenya to follow suit.

The committee recommended among other things that the bank should strictly follow its internal regulations and provisions of the Collective Agreement and the relevant labour laws in connection with the staff dismissal.

Rejecting the report, the assistant general manager of the bank, Mr. R.C. Bhatt, said it was evident the committee exceeded its terms of reference and the report contained

When contacted yesterday, the Labour Commissioner, Mr. J. M. Mutugi, told *The Standard* the dispute between the workers and bank management had been "forwarded to the Industrial Court and the question of a strike does not, therefore, arise".

Meanwhile, the Kenya Airline Pilots Association (KALPA) has given a 21-day strike notice if a dispute between the union and Kenya Airways management will not have been solved during the period.

The notice was issued by the union's general secretary, Captain E. A. Wanyama, to the Minister.

A letter dated March 13 which was to the executive director said the dispute between the two parties involved victimisation of two union officials. They were named as Captain M. K. Kinyanjui the association's chairman and Captain E. A. Wanyama who is its general secretary.

LOCAL PAPERS SHOULD CONTINUE INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 19 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Gichuru Njihia, Frank Ojiambo and James Kuria: "'Stop Criticising the Press'"]

[Text]

LOCAL newspapers should not be criticised for unearthing scandals involving people in high places, Mombasa West M.P., **Mr. David Kioko**, told the House.

The Member said the newspapers were doing a sterling job in their investigative stories and said the freedom of the Press should not be tampered with.

Contributing to the debate on the Presidential Speech, the Member said if the papers did not unearth such scandals, the country would be totally in the dark and the *wananchi* would not know what was going on.

Saying the Press was a vital organ in any country, the Member wondered why those who were critical of the papers did not sue them if they damaged their names.

Mr. Kioko, however, warned the newspapers against sensationalism or mudslinging as that would not be in the interest of the country.

Another Member who thanked the papers for their constructive reporting was **Mr. Abdi Mohamed Sheikh** (Wajir East) who said people should stop blasting the newspapers.

Mr. Hassan said the local newspapers reported objectively and he saw no reason why some people should complain.

The Member said incidents of banditry had been brought to a minimum, but he hit out at certain elements who did not like the elimination of the banditry in Eastern Province.

The Member for Lamu West, **Mr. Omar Cheka**, hailed President Daniel arap Moi for his opening speech.

Mr. Cheka hit out at the increase of rates in various municipalities saying the move would put a lot of African businessmen out

of business.

Leaders who have allegedly been involved in corrupt practices should have stood aside from their offices until they were cleared of the claims. Kitale West M.P. **Mr. Kijana Wamalwa**, said.

The Member said corruption in high places had reached alarming proportions, adding these were the personalities who were always talking about morality in society.

He wondered how a Government Minister would stand in Parliament and say he can get Shs. 150 million from his pocket after 18 years of independence.

"Does this Minister want to tell us that he has the acumen to accumulate that amount of money in the last few years since independence?" the Member asked amid applause.

An Assistant Minister for Energy, **Mr. Kefa Wagara**, called on the Ministry of Transport and Communication to improve roads in his constituency.

He hit at corruption saying leaders should support the President by eradicating the social evil.

He said Members should not call for the banning of any newspaper and should instead fight back. He advised the papers to publish the truth at all times.

The Minister for Environment and Natural Resources, **Mr. Peter Oloo Aringo**, castigated a Government Minister for claiming that the Luo Community was disloyal to the Government in Nyanza.

STOP HARASSING TRADERS, KANU YOUTHS WARNED

Report: THE STANDARD in English 19 Mar 82 p 3

(1028)

KANU youthwingers in Kisumu District have been warned against harassing law-abiding traders in the area.

The warning was issued by the D.C. for the area, Mr. Morris Makhanu, he said some of the youthwingers were self-appointed.

Mr. Makhanu was speaking in his office, after receiving a copy of a letter signed by 93 traders and sent to the local chairman of the Kenya National chamber of Commerce and Industry Mr. Josiah Otieno.

The letter complained of threats and harassment by the youthwingers.

The letter claimed the youthwingers had accused the traders of being involved in *magendo*.

On Press reports about smuggling in Kisumu, Mr. Makhanu

said that there was no widespread smuggling in the area.

He said the reports had been followed up by the police and his office, and some had been found to be false.

He made clear that where cases of *magendo* were proved and culprits indentified, their licences would be cancelled. The D. C. repeated an earlier call that all businessmen should keep their money in the bank and not in their houses.

Mr. Makhanu warned the officials of the Kisumu Kanu branch and the youthwingers against taking the law in their hands. He, however, pointed out that the activities of the youthwingers were being stopped until a meeting between the officials, police and the administration officials is held to review the smuggling charges against the traders.

REF: 4700/1073

WHOLE STORY ON KAMIRITHU BAN MAY NOT BE TOLD

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 16 Mar 82 p 10

[Article by Nigel Slade in column "Theatre"]

[Text]

I MAY be accused of harping on the same old thing, but I feel bound yet again to write on what might be called the "Kamirithu issue". This is because more has happened.

Until recently, it was a question of why the centre's play, *Maitu Njugira*, was not allowed to be performed or, later, rehearsed. Now it is more drastic. The Central Provincial Commissioner has ordered a ban on all the Centre's drama activities and dissolved the committee.

There well may be sound reasons for this but, if so, they are not those that have been given. The PC has said that the theatre was taking people away from adult literacy classes, adding: "The theatre experts can go elsewhere".

As, hopefully, a responsible theatre columnist, I could protest at the "elsewhere" remark, for it implies a contempt, if not casual dismissal, of something that means much to many people. But let it be. The implications of the rest seem more serious.

It looks to me here folk are actually being directed as to how they should use their own leisure time. Hitherto it seems that they

were rightly free to choose between study and drama. It seems too that exception has been taken simply because many opted for drama, a harmless and inoffensive pursuit, at least on the face of it.

Now they are being told they must study, or so it seems. So much for the saying "All work and no play (!) makes Jack a dull boy"! More pertinently, how does this square with the frequent and most laudable cry for development of Kenyan culture, of which grass-roots drama, such as Kamirithu's is an indispensable part?

Yet, there may be other, graver, reasons for the suppression of this particular body, which cannot be divulged. Perhaps activities there have not been as "harmless and inoffensive" as one might suppose. And here the Government is not bound to explain its actions, especially where security matters are involved. That I well understand and respect.

Nonetheless, I cannot help being depressed by the reason published. To suggest, as the PC also did, that theatre retards development is demoralising — and, I believe, untrue.

FIRST WOMAN JUDGE APPOINTED

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 20 Mar 82 pp 1, 20

[Article by James Kimondo]

[Text] President Daniel arap Moi yesterday appointed the first woman judge in Kenya, Mrs. Effie Owuor, together with two other new judges.

Mrs. Owuor was appointed a judge of the Kenya High Court together with Mr. Patrick O'Connell, who was until yesterday Senior Resident Magistrate in Mombasa, and Mr. Daniel Kennedy Sultani Aganyanya.

The new appointments bring the number of judges in the country to 27. Late last year, President Daniel arap Moi appointed five other judges, which raised the number from 19 to 24.

Mrs. Owuor, who until yesterday was Senior Resident Magistrate at the Nairobi Law Courts, joined the legal profession in 1967 after graduating from the University of Dar-es-Salaam with a LLB degree.

Until 1970 she worked in the Attorney-General's Chambers before joining the Judicial Department as a resident magistrate, being the first African woman to do so. Mrs. Owuor made more history when she was appointed the first woman senior resident magistrate in Nairobi in June, 1974.

She received her secondary education at Butere Girls' High School in Western Province before she went to Alliance Girls' High School, Kikuyu, for her Higher School Certificate.

She later joined the University of Dar-es-Salaam where she did her law degree.

Mr. Aganyanya, 43, has served as a Senior Resident Magistrate in various parts of the country since he was first sworn in as a magistrate in March 1974.

Prior to this, Mr. Aganyanya had served as advocate in the High Court in Kakamega since 1972. Formerly he was an assistant lecturer at the Kenya School of Law, after qualifying from the same institution in May 1971.

Mr. Schotfield had served as a Senior Resident Magistrate in Nairobi before he was transferred to Mombasa law courts where he has been a Senior Resident Magistrate until his new appointment.

The new appointments of the three High Court judges are with immediate effect.

When addressing the members of the Kenya Law Society in late February this year, President Moi noted that the number of judges had recently increased from 19 to 24 to relieve the problem of cases pending before the courts.

The President noted that at the time that there was a litigation explosion in all departments of courts' jurisdiction, adding that he had been informed that some pending cases would not be heard until the 1983/84 period.

He advised that all efforts should be made to correct that unhappy state of affairs otherwise public confidence in the system would be eroded and the rule of law be put into jeopardy.

The President said the pressure would be reduced further by relieving the judges of matters in which judicial expertise was not absolutely necessary. The removal of land cases from the courts was a step in that direction.

CSO: 4700/1073

GETHI WARNS AGAINST BOGUS POLICE OFFICERS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 16 Mar 82 p 2

[Text]

POLICE Commissioner Mr. Ben Gethi yesterday warned persons going round major urban centres posing as policemen and searching residential and business premises belonging to Asians to stop the practice forthwith.

Mr. Gethi said in a Press release it had come to the notice of the police that some unscrupulous persons had taken advantage of the Presidential statement advising members of the public against holding large sums of money in their houses.

He observed that these bogus police officers were going round Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret and Kisumu. They do not possess any search warrants and do not identify themselves by production of a police certificate of appointment (warrant card).

Mr. Gethi said recently there had been a number of complaints from "wananchi" who had been harassed by the bogus policemen dressed in civilian clothes, or persons posing as customs investigation officers, price controllers, health inspectors, TV repairmen, electricians and plumbers.

He advised "wananchi" to always demand bona-fide identification

from such persons and if in doubt, "summon a uniformed policeman or police assistance".

Mr. Gethi called on people living in Nairobi and Mombasa to call for the services of a 999 car, which is an emergency service and which will always verify such claims.

The Commissioner appealed to members of the public to always demand to see the certificate of appointment (warrant card) of any police officer, particularly those not in uniform, and check the officer's force number, rank and name which are indicated on the warrant card.

They should also demand to know the police station or the department of police and location

of such department from where the officer has come, Mr. Gethi further advised.

"When policemen collect any items such as television, video cassette recorder, radio or any moveable property from you, they must issue a proper receipt," Mr. Gethi said.

Mr. Gethi renewed his appeal to the "wananchi" to co-operate with the police and come forward with information to rid the country of criminal elements.

Saying that the response from the public so far has been good in some areas, Mr. Gethi said there is also a section at the Police Headquarters which deals with complaints against the police and handles all public relations matters.

JSC: 4700/1073

BUREAUCRATS SAID TO PUT PRESTIGE BEFORE JOB PERFORMANCE

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 15 Mar 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Our Planners' Inefficiency"]

[Text]

A PERMANENT Secretary in the Office of the President, Mr. Simon Nyachae, has criticised public planning officers for the way some of them have been discharging their duties over the years.

Mr. Nyachae revealed some disturbing facts and trends in the conception and implementation of projects. He said last year's food shortages in the country were in part caused by poor planning. He also noted that of the Shs. 14 billion that Kenya had borrowed from the World Bank since independence, only 50 per cent has been utilised.

The reason for this was lack of integration of development projects and failure of implementation by the various ministries. Each ministry seemed to have its own priorities and this led to non-implementation on a broader basis. If the various ministries had worked closer and in a more co-ordinated manner, the pace of development would be faster.

Mr. Nyachae has touched on an age-old problem in the bureaucracy. Some people completely fail to see the difference between themselves and the important job they are supposed to carry out on behalf of the people. In other words, personal prestige for such people comes before the performance of their jobs.

Integration of the planning and implementation of development projects would naturally mean that a different structure would have to evolve, one which would eliminate some of the offices, but not necessarily the people who hold such offices.

This is where problems arise. Some public officers would rather have small, meaningless empires where they assume the public recognises "who, is

who", rather than be merged into a more effective unit where they are not seen as "bosses."

Another point that Mr. Nyachae touched on is the assumption by some planning officers that they know best what the people want, and therefore there is no need of consulting those they are employed to serve. They isolate themselves thinking that they are making a big impression while all they are doing is plan and implement irrelevant projects.

These public servants tend to forget that the people's response to development planning is a determinant factor in the success of whatever project is being undertaken.

The other key factor is the lack of constant evaluation and follow-up on the way in which the agreed plans are being implemented. It has become a disturbing tendency that once money has been voted for a particular project, those charged with regular appraisal of its progress do not do their work.

The result is poor output, over-spending, delays and ultimate failure. New problems that crop up in the course of implementation are not corrected on time, and lead to unnecessary expenditure of public funds when they are discovered too late.

Public officers who have adopted these self-centred and lethargic attitudes should realise that more is expected of them.

The message from the President at the recent Cabinet reshuffle was explicit. He said he would not hesitate "to dismiss any public servant who proves unable to do his or her job properly and effectively, and nobody should consider himself indispensable."

CDD: 4700/1073

COTU CALL FOR NEW MINIMUM WAGE

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 19 Mar 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Central Organisation of Trade Unions (Cotu) has asked the Government to raise the minimum wage for workers in the agricultural sector from the current Shs. 215 to Shs. 1,000.

The minimum salary for workers in the urban areas should also go up from the present minimum of Shs. 456 to Shs. 1,445/60 so that workers could cope with the high cost of living.

The wage demands are based on a professional economic survey carried out by the Institute for Development Studies of the University of Nairobi on behalf of Cotu to determine what minimum wage a worker should be paid under the current inflationary trends.

The secretary-general of Cotu, Mr. Juma Boy, revealed the new minimum wage demands yesterday when presenting the Minister for Labour, Mr. Titus Mbatia, with a copy of the survey at the Ministry of Labour headquarters in Nairobi.

Mr. Boy was accompanied by the deputy secretary-general Mr. Justus Muli, Cotu chairman, Mr. Philip Mwangi, and the general secretary of the Domestic and Hotels Workers' Union, Mr. Duncan Mugo.

The Minister was with his Permanent Secretary, Mr. J. A. Githenji, when he received the report.

Mr. Boy told the Minister the report was based on very realistic data collected during the survey carried out in the rural areas and urban centres.

It carried a thorough analysis of a family budget and the demand by Cotu was the minimum consolidated wage for workers in the areas.

He said Cotu decided to involve economic experts so that its demand could be realistic. "Our demand bears in mind the economy of the country and it is in no way exaggerated," Mr. Boy told the Minister.

Mr. Mbatia promised Cotu that the Government would thoroughly study the report and communicate its position "as soon as possible."

He said the Government shared Cotu's feelings that there was a need for workers to be given fair wages which were within the economic ability of the country. The Minister noted that the last review was done in 1980.

He said he was pleased that Cotu involved professionals to conduct the survey as "we would not like Cotu to make demands which were wild."

REF: 4700/1073

SWEDEN TO GIVE KENYA PRIORITY

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 19 Mar 82 p 8

{Text}

THE Sweden Fund for Industrial Co-operation with Developing Countries (Swedfund) yesterday promised to give Kenya top priority in supporting industrialisation as Kenya has not yet benefited from the fund.

The assurance was given by the Eastern Africa and Asia Regional Manager for the organisation. Mr. Ernest Choler, when he paid a courtesy call on the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Ufansi House, Nairobi.

Mr. Choler said the fund, set up in 1978, basically assists "transfer of technology to local people in the developing countries by financially assisting medium size industries".

He said he was in Kenya to identify joint venture projects for possible participation between the fund and Kenyan entrepreneurs.

Swedfund had approved six projects for assistance in Egypt, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Nigeria, Sudan and Cuba.

But the Tetra-Pak Kenyan project could not get the full assistance because there were already many other financiers-promoters involved.

"We gave a little assistance then backed out for the time being," he added.

The chamber Chief Executive,

Mr. P. Kanyua, said his organisation was flooded with enquiries about Swedfund but until recently "we had little to say about it".

He said Kenya had not benefited from the fund but many industrialists were interested in joint venture industries for the benefit of the country as a whole.

Mr. Kanyua requested Mr. Choler to arrange for a chamber delegation made up of importers and exporters to visit Sweden on a trade mission to explore ways of enhancing business collaboration.

"We find it extremely difficult to travel outside for business promotion missions so if the Swedfund can finance our trip, we would cherish the idea", Mr. Kanyua said.

In order to make project promotion and implementation more efficient in East Africa, Swedfund had concluded an agreement with the East Africa Development Bank to help it in project identification, preparation and follow-up.

ISSN: 4700/1073

KENYA SAID TO WELCOME FOREIGN INVESTMENT

NATION: THE STANDARD in English 20 Mar 82 pp 1, 20

[Article by Frank Ojiambo]

[Text]

KENYA is committed to promoting a mixed economy and welcomes foreign investment and technical collaboration in both the private and public sectors. President Daniel arap Moi said yesterday.

The President spoke of the need to adopt technologies that met the country's socio-economic goals of increasing employment opportunities and the upgrading of the people's standard of living, rather than opting for sophisticated equipment and technology for the sake of keeping up with developed countries.

The President made the remarks when he officially launched a ten-day Indian Trade Exhibition at the Kenyatta Conference Centre, Nairobi.

It is now being increasingly realised that the imbalances which characterise the current international economic relations are sustained by the industrialised countries through continual manipulation of prices and restrictions on commerce.

In order to break away from this artificial and damaging system, it is imperative that developing countries should reduce gradually their dependence on trade with the industrialised countries by intensifying economic co-operation between themselves.

Noting that this theme of mutual self-reliance had already received extensive discussion between developing countries, the

President underscored the need for action. He hoped the exhibition would inspire Kenyan industrialists and entrepreneurs to undertake the production of some of the machines and equipment on display which "are necessary in accelerating the pace of our industrial growth."

President Moi observed that most machines, plants and equipment produced in India were, in the context of shortage of capital and resources and the need for creating larger opportunities for employment, "in some respects, more suitable for the needs of most developing countries". He urged investors and other visitors to take note of this.

Assuring Indian industrialists in the country of Kenya's commitment to a mixed economy, President Moi informed them that foreign investments were encouraged so long as they contributed positively towards achieving "our development objectives such as transfer of technology, creation of employment opportunities and processing of local resources."

"Within the framework of these policy considerations, which are accompanied by suitable incentives for promoting industrial activities, there should be adequate avenues for mutual collaboration."

The President recalled his visit to India last year which, he noted, "gave me and my delegation a close view of the commendable progress made so far by India."

The visit, in addition to providing the delegation with an insight into some of the programmes and schemes undertaken to alleviate poverty and improve living standards of the Indian people, also facilitated the signing of agreements "aimed at fostering greater and closer co-operation between our two countries".

The President noted with satisfaction consequent developments, terming them "highly gratifying and encouraging." Memorable among these were visits by both Indian President Sanjiya Reddy and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

"The present exhibition represents another important landmark that will further strengthen our relations".

He thanked representatives of the Indian industries for bringing to Kenya their exhibits and wished them a comfortable stay.

The President, who arrived at the centre shortly before 11.45 a.m., was met by Nairobi Mayor, Councillor Nathan Kahara, Nairobi Provincial Commissioner, Mr. Fred Waiganjo, the Indian High Commissioner, Mr. V. K. Grover, and the chairman of the Trade Fair Authority of India, Shri Mohammad Yunus.

The ceremony was also attended by the Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Mwai Kibaki, several cabinet ministers, assistant ministers, officials and industrialists.

KENYA-INDIA ECONOMIC TIES

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 20 Mar 82 p 11

[Text]

ECONOMIC relations between Kenya and India extend to several areas of trade, industry and economic and technical co-operation. A brief outline in each of these area is given below:

Trade

Apart from a sudden spurt during the coffee boom years of 1977 and 1978, trade between Kenya and India has been steadily growing. While the balance of trade has constantly been in favour of India, Kenyan exports to India have of late registered a marked increase. In the year 1980 they were about 100 per cent higher than in 1979:

Kenyan exports to India (in million Kenyan Shillings)	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	57.0	32.2	33.5	42.6	82.2
Kenyan imports from India (in million Kenyan Shillings)	158.5	234.4	316.3	203.1	261.6

The main items of Kenya's exports to India are sisal, wattle extract and metal scrap. Its purchases from India comprise of engineering goods, transport equipment, machinery, iron and steel items, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, plastic and rubber goods and a host of other consumer goods.

During the visit of President Moi to India in February 1981, a Trade Agreement was signed between the two countries in terms of which the most favoured nation treatment would be accorded to the goods of one country by the other. The two countries also resolved to strive for the furthering of the trade relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

During recent years, a number of trade and industrial delegations from Kenya have visited India and vice-versa. These delegations, by their very nature, help in promoting a better understanding of the need and capabilities of one country by the other. In the year 1981, major delegations from Kenya included an industrial delegation led by the then Minister for Industry Dr. M. Waiyaki, a co-operative delegation led by the former Permanent secretary for co-operative Development Mr. H. P. Mtula and a Dairy and Livestock development delegation led by the former Minister for Livestock Development, Dr. M. Mango. Delegations from India were from the Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce, the Association of India Engineering Industry, Basic Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Export Prom-

otion Council, Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, etcetera.

Kenya participated in the India International Trade Fair in November 1981. The present Indian Trade Exhibition is the first major Indian exhibition to be held in East Africa.

Industrial

Cooperation between the two countries in the industrial sector has been taking place for more than a decade. A number of industries in Kenya have benefited from Indian technical know-how and consultancy. There are, at present, eleven joint ventures in Kenya in which investment to the tune of Kenyan Shillings 100 million has been made by Indian investors.

These joint ventures cover a wide range of industries including paper, textiles, cables, polyester yarns, pharmaceuticals, castings, pumps, auto ancillaries, breweries etc. A few more joint ventures are expected to be put up soon.

At the government-to-government level, the two countries have identified certain specific areas for closer collaboration. These are machine tools, agricultural machinery, textiles, pesticides, leather and tanning, pharmaceuticals and electronics.

Credit

The Industrial Development Bank of India signed an agreement with the Industrial Development Bank (Kenya) in September 1981, extending a second line of credit for RS. 100 million. The loan is intended for the purchase of engineering goods and machinery items from India.

Technical Cooperation

A number of Kenyan personnel have been receiving advanced training in India under the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP) and the Indian Technical and Economic Co-operation Programme (ITEC) of Government of India. The field covered in the training programme include management, rural administration and administration of other development programmes, agriculture, small industries etcetera.

The number of training slots available to Kenya under SCAAP has been raised by the Government of India from 8 to 15 after the visit of His Excellency the President of Kenya to India last year.

A large number of technical experts from the Indian Government parastatal organisations have been deputed to assist Kenya in its various development programmes.

MWAMUNGA SPELLS OUT VOICE OF KENYA POLICY

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 20 Mar 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Eliud Mwamunga, said yesterday it is not the role of his Ministry to compete with newspapers.

He said the major role of the Ministry was to enhance development in the country through fair coverage and the highlighting of priority projects such as food and conservation efforts.

The Minister was speaking to members of staff of the Voice of Kenya at Broadcasting House during a familiarisation tour of the station.

He commended the VoK for performing well. The Minister promised maximum co-operation from the ministry's headquarters.

Speaking on the same occasion, the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry, Mr. Japhet Kiti, appealed to all departments to work together and put the interests of the nation first.

The PS called for discipline and urged the officers to be informed and committed in their work so that they can make the ministry a shining example among other ministries.

The Minister was accompanied by an Assistant Minister in the ministry, Mr. Eric Khasakhala.

On arrival at Broadcasting House, the Minister was met by the Director of Broadcasting, Mr. Daniel Gacheingo, the Deputy Director, Mr. Dawson Marami, and other senior officials of the department.

Later, the Minister toured various sections of VoK.

CSO: 4700/1073

BIWOTT DENIES MAIZE DEAL

CLIPPING: THE STANDARD in English 15 Mar 82 pp 1-2

(Text)

THE Minister for Regional Development, Science and Technology, Mr. Nicholas Biwott, yesterday refuted an allegation that he had been involved in the exportation of maize to Kenya by a White Zimbabwe businessman.

Addressing a meeting at Chepkorir in his Kerio South constituency in Elgeyo Marakwet District, Mr. Biwott said that he had gone to Zimbabwe as a delegate from Kenya during that country's independence day celebrations.

He added that at that time, Kenya was faced with a shortage of Maize and he made inquiries from Zimbabwe government officials and other sources, if there was some maize to be bought by Kenya.

Mr. Biwott said the government officials told him that they did not have enough maize and he then visited various parts of Zimbabwe which had been ravaged during the country's liberation war.

The Minister said that later one of the

people whom he had approached told him that he had maize which he could sell to Kenya.

He said he told him to contact the Kenya National Cereals Board, who at that time were buying maize. He denied having had anything to do with the buying of maize.

The claim was made in a report filed by the Associated Press from Salisbury. The *Sunday Standard* published the story yesterday.

The businessman, Erno Corona, 45, was fined Shs. 166,000 in Zimbabwe for illegally shipping 60,000 tonnes of white maize to Kenya.

He allegedly arranged through Mr. Biwott at Zimbabwe's independence celebrations on April 18, 1980, to send the maize worth Shs. 380,000.

An irrevocable letter of credit for Shs. 300,000 was raised in Kenya and Corona was paid Shs. 380,000 in travellers cheques in July, 1980, according to agreed facts.

Corona admitted contravening the Exchange Control Act.

Magistrate D. K. Utting ruled that Corona, head of Helitac (PVT) Ltd., which organised the deal, would face six months' imprisonment if he did not pay the fine.

The magistrate ruled that Corona violated exchange control regulations by not declaring the travellers cheques he had been given in Nairobi.

Mr. Biwott explained that contrary to

what was published in the local Press if the maize in question had been sold to Kenya, it would have fetched Shs. 15 million and not Shs. 380,000.

He further explained that if the sale had been concluded between Mr. Corona and the National Cereals Board, the Central Bank of Kenya would have opened a letter of credit which had not been shown by the *Sunday Standard*.

The Minister said the paper should explain who had brought the maize in Kenya, and how the money was paid.

"According to the story by Associated Press, Corona was paid by travellers cheques and the paper should say who issued the cheque and who received the maize," Mr. Biwott said.

Mr. Biwott said there was a campaign by some people to destroy others through malicious writing, adding that he did not fear being involved in trade.

He said that when he got involved in trade he would inform everybody. The Minister promised to pursue the story to its conclusion.

Mr. Biwott attributed the attack on him by the paper to the same people who had been hunting him and other leaders during the *Ngoroko* period. He said he would survive the attack as he stood for the truth and fairness.

On the recent Cabinet reshuffle, Mr. Biwott assured the people of Chepkorio that he had not been demoted. He said he was still carrying out the duties which he had been performing before the reshuffle.

CSO: 4700/1073

'PYRETHRUM FARMERS TO BE PAID SOON'

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 13 Mar 82 p 3

[Text]

PYRETHRUM farmers will be paid soon for their crop delivered to the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya (P.B.K.) over the last six months, depending on the outcome of negotiations between the ministries of Agriculture and Finance.

Agriculture Minister Dr. Munyua Waiyaki said yesterday he was due to consult the Treasury so that pyrethrum, wheat and maize farmers could be paid for the crops they had already delivered to various boards but which had not yet been paid for.

He was officially opening the 34th annual general meeting of the Kenya National Farmers' Union (K.N.F.U.) at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre, Nairobi.

The Minister noted that the agricultural boards had not paid farmers for their crops, and said that may discourage the farmers from increasing food production.

"The Government is very much aware of the situation and will do everything in its powers

to remove any constraints that is beyond the scope of the farmer," he said.

Saying that "my sympathies are with you," the Minister appealed to the farmers to repay seasonal loans advanced to them so that their colleagues could also benefit.

Dr. Waiyaki said in 1980, 186,035,000 was advanced to farmers in form of seasonal credit but only Shs. 135,574,570 had so far been repaid.

Last year, Shs. 322,046,000 was advanced and only Shs. 78,747,752 had already been repaid.

He appealed to the K.N.F.U. to co-operate with the Government in order to identify and document constraints afflicting farmers in an effort to formulate an efficient food policy.

On farm inputs, Dr. Waiyaki said there was enough fertiliser of all types ready for use, and appealed to farmers to plough their fields early, since rains were about to come.

CSC: 4700/1073

PUPILS DISPERSED BY RIOT SQUAD

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 13 Mar 82 p 2

[Text]

MORE than 250 students from Ngaini Secondary School in Mathira, Nyeri, were yesterday dispersed and sent home by a police riot squad, which was summoned by the school authorities following a strike.

The students had been ordered to go home by the headmaster, Mr. W. Kamau, but refused.

The students, who were all day scholars, started boycotting classes on Tuesday demanding the reinstatement of two teachers who had been dismissed by the school board of governors on the previous day.

The police riot squad was summoned after the students defied repeated pleas by Mr. Kamau to resume their studies but instead threatened to go on a rampage if the teachers were not reinstated by yesterday afternoon.

The striking students, who had milled outside the headmaster's office by 10 a.m. yesterday, were given five minutes by the police to collect their books and their personal effects and then clear the school compound.

A spokesman for the police confirmed that no arrests were made on the spot although the striking students left behind heaps of stones which they had

collected from the nearby Karatina-Nanyuki main railway line.

A member of the board of governors, Coun. J. B. Gatua, told *The Standard* that the school would re-open on Monday, March 15.

He said every student would be required to bring his parent or guardian before admission.

He further said that one of the two teachers had deserted his teaching post.

Two years ago, rioting students from the same school went on a rampage and damaged school property valued at Shs. 100,000. They also burned an effigy of the then headmaster.

Police were still patrolling the school area by late yesterday.

ASC: 4700/1073

YOUTH-WINGERS NOT ACTING AGAINST LAW, ASSERTS KANU BOSS

Source: THE STANDARD in English 22 Mar 82 p 9

[AFR/10 by Naphtaly Otieno-Awiti]

[Text]

THE Nyanza Provincial Director of Kanu Youth-wingers, Mr. J. M. Onyango, has denied that youth-wingers in the area were taking the law into their own hands.

Mr. Onyango said Kanu youths in the area were law-abiding citizens and the question of them breaking the law did not arise.

What they were doing was to help the Government in cracking down on smugglers and those involved in corrupt activities, Mr. Onyango said.

He was reacting to a statement attributed to the District Officer for Nyando Division, in Kisumu District, Mr. J. B. Asyago Saka, who was reported to have said that Kanu youth-wingers were terrorising innocent *wananchi* in the division.

Mr. Onyango said the D.O.'s statement was "unfortunate" and he should withdraw it.

Kenyans had accepted the Government's call of clearing the country of smuggling activities and Kanu youth-wingers could not sit on the fence without joining the war against smuggling and corruption, he said.

Mr. Onyango said the D.O. should concentrate his efforts on war against smuggling which was allegedly in Nyagira and Simbi in North East Kano location.

He said all *wananchi* should be the eye of the Government against social evils.

Ref: 4700/1073

COFFEE FARMERS GET 81.54 MILLION SHILLINGS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 19 Mar 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Coffee Board of Kenya yesterday released interim payments totalling Shs. 81.54 million to coffee farmers.

Making the announcement the Board's Chairman, Mr. Samuel Githegi, said the rate of the interim payment which is for the first quarter of the 1981/82 crop year, stood at £140 per tonne for coffee received and classified by the board up to March 12, last week, which totalled 29,881 metric tonnes.

He said cheques for the interim payment would today be forwarded to the coffee commission agents as follows: Kenya Planters Co-operative Union — Shs. 66,661,650.35, East African Acceptances Ltd. — Shs. 2,062,280.30, State Services Limited — Shs. 2,212,007.95, Warren Kenya (Ltd.) — Shs. 2,295,055.15, L.W. Mitchell and Company — Shs. 1,350,039.15 and Coffee Board of Kenya — Shs. 2,962,444.70.

He pointed out that this quarter interim payments had improved by 40 per cent, compared to last year's which remained at £100 per tonne for coffee received and classified by the board.

Mr. Githegi appealed to the commission agents to make every effort to ensure that the accounts of farmers are credited without any delay.

He assured farmers that his board would make tireless efforts to ensure that their payments are made when adequate funds have been generated from coffee sales, which are done every week.

Mr. Githegi said subsequent to the interim payment, total payment to growers for classified coffee will have stepped up from the previous rate of £565 per tonne to now £705 per tonne, representing more than Shs. 421 million that will have been passed to coffee growers after today's payments.

CSO: 4700/1073

KENYA

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF RADIO--The Government does not control the radio for political purposes, but as a vehicle to reach the people, the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Japhet Kiti, said yesterday. Receiving the Unesco Assistant Director-General in charge of communication, Mr. Gerald Bella, who called on him in his office, the Permanent Secretary said radio had become an important tool for mobilising the masses in many development projects including food production. Mr. Kiti said Kenya had not reached a stage where it could let the radio into the hands of private owners. "Because their interests would be completely different from the Government's objectives." [Text] [Nairobi T.E STANDARD in English 23 Mar 82 p 5]

TEA INDUSTRY ANNUAL REPORT--The Kenya Tea Development Authority operated under very difficult conditions last year which adversely affected leaf yields. The adverse conditions which prevailed for most of the year resulted in the production of 145,023, 51 kg of green leaf out of an estimated 206,375,000 kg. The production by KTEA factories increased from 31,017,766 kg in 1979/80 to 34,774,200 kg in 1980/81. The KTEA annual report and statement of accounts for the period 1980/81 financial year, 2,900 hectares were planted with tea by 1,277 smallholder tea growers, thereby increasing the total area planted with tea under KTEA from 30,685 hectares to 53,586 hectares. The average price obtained for a kilogramme of made tea rose slightly from Shs. 15.14 in 1979/80 to Shs. 15.25 in 1980/81 despite the static world tea prices. The increase in average price of 4.35 per cent was insufficient to counteract the effect of inflation on the cost of production. Three of the five 1978/79 factories were at Marula, Kakamega; in Nyeri and Kapset in Kericho were completed. [Article by Joe O'Riordan] "1981 a Difficult Year for the Tea Industry" [Text] [Nairobi T.E STANDARD in English 17 Mar 82 p 8]

CRACK DOWN ON SMUGGLERS--Efforts to track down would-be smugglers in Nyanza Province, particularly in Kisumu and along Lake Victoria, have been stepped up by the Kenya youth wings. The party youth wingers have pledged to assist government forces and that at all costs in the war he declared against smugglers and any form of corruption in the country. Explaining their determination to take on "smugglers," the director of Kenya youth wingers in Nyanza, Mr. Joseph Njiru Ombaka, said that all the party youth wingers had been put on duty to assist government forces to clear the youths were out to implement the government's policy against smuggling. "We are going to crack down on any illegal activities despite some obstacles we are facing," he said. He

that since they stepped up their activities against smuggling activities in Kisumu they have unearthed many hoarding incidents. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 19 Mar 82 p 9]

FAMILY PLANNING--President Daniel arap Moi yesterday at State House, Nairobi, held discussions with a delegation of the Family Planning Association of Kenya. President Moi assured the association of the Government's determination to curb population growth to a manageable size that will keep pace with the country's level of economic growth. He called on all "right-thinking persons in our midst" to be genuinely concerned with curbing the rapid population growth in our country. "Family Planning in Kenya is a must if we think of the future of our children," he said. The President observed that the approach to family planning must be tackled from "all angles including the traditional methods". President Moi told the Ministry of Health to increase family planning clinics in rural areas to enable the rural mothers to receive the message. "In your endeavour to teach rural mothers the importance of family planning, try to engage elderly and mature women to explain properly the concept of family planning," the President advised. He noted Kenyan women were receptive to genuine advice given to them, "but this must be done with sincerity and honesty for them to believe", he added. "Let the population know the burden of rearing a large family and let the issue of economic constraints be explained to the people clearly," the President said. Advising the association to form nucleus cells in all areas of the country to recruit schoolgirls, the President said: "Time has come when we must allow the girls to know the pros and cons of morality". The group was led by the Minister for Health, Dr. Mukasa Mango and included the Permanent Secretary for Health, Mr. G. Mwirichia, the Director of Medical Services, Dr. Karuga Koinane and the association's chairman, Mr. Enock M'Rabu. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 17 Mar 82 p 2]

RICE GROWERS STRIKE--The strike by 553 rice growers from West Kano Pilot Scheme in Kisumu District continued yesterday without any immediate hope of the problem being solved. The farmers, who were addressed by Kisumu District Commissioner, Mr. Maurice Makhanu turned down his call to resume their farming activities. The farmers said that unless grievances were met they would not end their strike. They are demanding, among other things, immediate removal of the National Irrigation Board's (NIB) manager for western schemes, Mr. Charles Kimani, the streamlining of the current high service charges from Shs. 640 to Shs. 1,275, improvement of health services and drinking water. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 17 Mar 82 p 2]

STUDENT RIOT--All 600 students of Kitui High School have been sent home after a riot broke out at the school on Sunday night. Trouble broke out in the dining hall at 7 p.m. when the students were given bread and tea which they refused to eat. It was reported that the whole of last week the school had been faced with an acute water shortage, which had made the preparation of meals for the students impossible. The school's deputy headmaster, Mr. Paul Muturi, said 300 loaves of bread were bought on Sunday night for the students. Mr. Muturi said students refused to go into the dining hall and began to throw stones at the dining hall, kitchen and administration.

On 15 Mar 82, the students of the Kitui District High School from Kitui
District, Kenya, were in the school at 9:00 a.m. but students threw
stones at the teachers. The students slept out of the
school. The school was closed. The District Higher Education
Office, Kitui, was called and advised them before sending them
to the school. (See Kitui District High School in English 16 Mar 82 p 3)

... of the visiting ... at the vessel had 51 sailors who ... visit. Commander Bertault, who ... in Mochina, Mr. Jacques Salzan, and a ... Lt. Maxime Lariviere, called on the Coast PC, Mr. ... soon after arriving ... on Saturday. Welcoming Com- ... and Kenya enjoyed ... for the benefit of the peoples of ... are very friendly, and ... to visit ... to see wildlife. ... had sailed from the Arabian ... Later in the evening, ... around the visiting war- ... American Consul in ... Mr. Malhotra and ... [Text] [Hairobi THE WEEKLY ...]

...the Kenya National Union of Teachers (KNUT), Kisumu, who had been a special agent to the Government to come to the attention of the Government in the area who had not been paid their salaries for two months. The Union's executive secretary, Mr. C. H. Okiero, said that 80 of its members employed in the area by the Teachers Service Commission had not been paid to date. [Text] [REDACTED]

... of the ... Kirinyaga District Co-operative Union ...
... are not paid their over-
... yesterday by the Secretary-General
... Mr. Sammy Muhanji,
... In his letter Mr. Muhanji said the Kirinyaga
... had entered an agreement on overtime
... as was provided for in
... the Central Organisation of
... (F.A.E.), the General
... 13 Mar 32 p. 51

THE KENYA MARINE STRIKE--Employees of the Kenya Co-operative Union in Mombasa Bay--Employees have threatened to strike on May 15 unless their salaries for January and February 1964 are paid before then. The officials of Kenya Wildlife Service Order have denied that they have agreed for the 724 workers and their families in arrears of the employees. He is a leader of the acting general

leader of the cooperative union, the branch secretary of the textile union, Mr. M. N. Ombaka, claimed that the employers showed no willingness in settling the dispute but decided to raise the workers' salary by Shs. 2. When consulted, the acting general manager, Mr. W. Z. Oraga, said his union was not in a position to meet the increases demanded by the workers due to financial constraints. He said the union depended on the commission from the Cotton Development Marketing Board. He, however, said that the salaries for 119 casual workers had been paid and the union had alerted the Kenya National Federation of Co-operatives to negotiate on the increase of the commission, which had never been done since 1976. He said during a meeting held on March 5 the management had shown the workers' representatives the balance sheet which reflected a great loss. Mr. Oraga said the management committee would not be threatened with industrial action as there was no way to meet some of the demands. He said the general manager was in Nairobi in an effort to get more money. Meanwhile, the District Co-operative Officer, South Nyanza, Mr. J. A. Mwangi, has said unless the union started ginning cotton from Kisumu district to fetch a larger commission, the union would in no way meet workers' demands. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 12 Mar 82 p 9]

NYA 12-1982. 00. 000000--Police in Machakos have embarked on a crackdown on a number of criminal activities in the district following a public outcry against the incidence of crime. In one such crackdown early this week a large number of women were netted in a surprise swoop aimed at curbing loitering, prostitution and other related crimes. A number of lorries had also been netted for illegally moving at night. Following a weekend swoop, about 10 women appeared in court where they were fined Shs. 500 each. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 12 Mar 82 p 10]

EXILES REPORTED NO LONGER WELCOME IN OTHER STATES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Mar 82 p 21

[Article by David Thomas: "Malawi Exiles Find It Cold Outside"]

[Text]

**Black states in southern Africa
are wooing President Banda.
David Thomas of The Star's
Africa News Service in Salisbury
explains this change of heart.**

The thaw in relations between black Africa's odd man out, Malawi, and its southern Africa neighbours has come as a bitter blow to President Hastings Banda's political opponents.

All three of Malawi's opposition movements operate from exile in Zambia, Mozambique and Mozambique because these countries have been so ruthlessly cut off in their home territory.

But with the growing SADC sparked rapprochement with Malawi the exile groups have found themselves increasingly less welcome in those previously sympathetic countries.

Similarly, attempts by these groups to operate from Zimbabwe have been consistently rebuffed by the Salisbury authorities. Most damaging blow to the cause so far was last week's deportation by the Zambian Government of Dr Attah

Mphakati, leader of the most influential and militant of the Malawian opposition parties.

Relations between the two countries had been largely stormy as Malawi moved closer to South Africa and Zambia took an increasingly more active role against Pretoria.

Added to the differences in political ideology were several Malawian-provoked border disputes and the growing number of anti-Banda groups which were finding refuge in Zambia. But signs that the Zambian Government had taken a firm decision not to allow these disputes to mar the current thaw in relations came late last year over the Chirwa affair.

Mr Orton Chirwa, a former Malawian Cabinet Minister who leads another exile group, the Malawi Freedom Movement (Mafremo) was captured by President Banda's security men.

A controversy still rages about whether he was caught while trying to enter Malawi or kidnapped by Dr Banda's agents inside Zambia where Mr Chirwa reportedly had been visiting relatives.

But the Zambian authorities went out of their way to avoid what would have become a nasty diplomatic feud by backing the Malawian Government's version of the capture.

Recently another former Malawian cabinet minister, Mr Kanyama Chiume, leader of the third exile group, the Congress of the Second Republic (CSR), quietly left Zambia for abroad. Suggestions that he, too, came under pressure from the Lusaka authorities have not been confirmed.

Malawi's other two neighbours, Tanzania and Mozambique, have not been as open or as drastic as Zambia in cracking down on Dr

...that the ... of the ... is ...

... of the ... is ...

EEC CONTRACT CONCLUDED FOR SUGAR TO SOMALIA

BLANTYRE DAILY TIMES in English 19 Mar 82 p 1

THE European Economic Community (EEC) has concluded a contract with the Sugar Corporation of Malawi (SUCOMA) for the purchase of 1,000 tonnes of sugar destined for Somalia. This has been annou-

nounced here today by the resident EEC delegate, Mr. D.W. Schmidt, in a press release.

Mr. Schmidt said the EEC is at present carrying out crash food aid programmes to a number of countries in Africa. He explained that in the search for sources for delivery of sugar, the Commission of the European Community has signed a contract with SUCOMA for the purchase of 1,000 tonnes of sugar, saying that the sugar destined for Somalia is now being transported via the port of Beira.

Mr. Schmidt said Malawi has not only gained a substantial

amount of foreign currency for her produce in this transaction at a time when money is scarce, but she was one of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries to help other countries within the Community, with the EEC acting as an intermediary.

The funds come from the European budget originated from the ten constituent Community member states of Belgium, Denmark, West Germany, Greece, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands and the United Kingdom, concluded Mr. Schmidt.

MALAWI

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT PROJECTS HALTED—Lusaka. President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi yesterday announced that all new government projects would be stopped because of world economic recession. Opening the Budget session of parliament here President Banda said. "There is recession all over the world and we have not escaped from that recession because our economy is tied to the countries in the Western world." He said that Minister of Finance Mr Lynold Chaziya would present a sombre picture of the country's economy in his Budget speech on March 26 and there might be further cuts in government expenditure. "You will hear that the government is stopping all new projects and is ordering people in the government not to start any new projects," he said.--AFANA-REUTER. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 19 Mar 1975 p. 1]

(S) 4700/1093

BRIEFS

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS--BAKAKO, March 30--Mali's National Assembly ended a special five-day sitting here on Monday after passing amendments to the constitution which had been called for in February by a congress of the ruling Democratic Union, the country's sole political party. One amendment removed a ban on members of the party's central executive bureau being members of the Government or Parliament. Another legislated for civil servants named by decree to be allowed to exercise political functions. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 30 Mar 82 p 16]

1762/1076

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH USSR CELEBRATED

Machel Message to Brezhnev

Diário NOTÍCIAS in Portuguese 31 Mar 82 p 1

[Message from President Samora Machel to President Leonid Brezhnev: "On the side of the Socialist Brother Countries"]

[Text] Leonid I. Brezhnev

Secretary General, Central Committee, CPSU

President of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Moscow

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics I present, in the name of the FRELIMO Party, the people and the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the warmest congratulations to you, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, and to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to the Soviet brother people, and to the government of the USSR.

The friendship and cooperation treaty is a valuable instrument for the FRELIMO Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and by proletarian internationalism; relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation are continually getting stronger between the Mozambican and the Soviet peoples, between the two parties and governments for mutual benefit and for the establishment of peace and socialism throughout the world.

The simplified and highly positive way in which the two countries realistically implement the treaty's premises constitute testimony of the exemplary relations that are being forged, that are developing, and that are growing stronger between the member countries of the same family, the socialist family.

At this moment, when the aggressiveness and bellicosity of imperialism are manifested with every greater violence against the peoples in the political, economic, and military areas, the People's Republic of Mozambique is committing itself with greater fervor on the side of all of the socialist brother countries, the workers and the peasantry of the whole world in the struggle for the liberation of the peoples, in the struggle for the defense of peace and socialism.

...as a result of our personal commitment manifested so often in international solidarity between our peoples, our bilateral cooperation will continue to grow.

At the same time, I would like to send you our wishes for your health and long life and for the ever greater prosperity of the Soviet Republics.

Yours and fraternal comradely salute,

Leonid Brezhnev, Chairman, CPSU Party, and President of the People's Assembly of Mozambique.

Brezhnev Message to Machel

Message of Leonid Brezhnev to Samora Machel

Message of Leonid Brezhnev to President Samora Machel: "Successes in the Construction of the Socialist Society"

Message of Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Party

Message of Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Party
Message of Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Party
Message of Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Party

At the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique], on the part of the Central Committee of the CPSU, of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and in my own personal name, I send cordial congratulations to the CPSU Party, to the PRELIMO Party, to the People's Assembly, and to the Mozambican people.

The signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty is an important milestone on the road of construction, consolidation, and development of cooperation between the USSR and Mozambique. The treaty opened up new prospects for the broadening of our friendship and cooperation, and in that sense many useful results have already been achieved in the various areas of cooperation due to the peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries. Everyday practice confirms that the treaty well serves the goals of international peace and security as well as the consolidation of the situation in Africa.

I am sure that the success of cooperation and cooperation laid down in the treaty will continue to develop in the future in the interests of the Mozambican and Soviet peoples, of the stabilization of peace in Africa and throughout the world.

I express to the Mozambican people our fraternal wishes for peace, wellbeing, and success in the construction of the country for the construction of the foundations of a future society as stated by the CPSU Party and the Republic's government.

Accept, Comrade Machel, also my wishes for good health and new successes in the activities of the party and the government.

Li Brezhnev

Moscow, Kremlin, 30 March 1982

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MOZAMBIQUE

EXITS

... issued to the international organization ... the International organization ... offered a gift of food and medications to ... The food offered includes 705 sacks of corn flour, ... sacks of beans, 100 boxes of canned meat, and ... The Department of Natural Disaster Prevention and ... 1,000 medicines as a contribution from the ... This contribution is also intended ... hit a part of the country. [Text] ... 101 1234

... sent a message to the Brazilian Communist Party on the occasion of its 60th anniversary ... "To the Central Committee ... its militants and the ... of the FREZIMO Party warmly ... and its militants on the occasion of the ... and addresses the warmest congratulations to ... the struggle of the Brazilian ... these years by ... difficulties with ... has remained the enlightened ... of their just interests ... your 60th anniversary ... relations between our ... with our ... the struggle for pro- ... for peace and socialism. ... dear comrades, ... continues! The ... [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese]

... two members of the RPA (People's Republic of ... Deputy Basic Education ... a visit to the RPA (People's Republic of ... bilateral cooperation in their respective

One of the main aspects of cooperation between the two countries in the field of fishing is the training of supervisory personnel. Several Mozambicans are currently studying at Angolan centers. Another 11 Mozambican students are scheduled to be sent shortly to take a training course in fishing at a training center in Benguela as part of the cooperation agreements between these two countries. On the other hand, Angolan students from the fishing industry will be sent to the RPM to attend identical courses at the training center in Beira. This exchange, which is being supervised by the Mixed Mozambique-Angola Commission, is part of the projects for the exchange of experiences between the two countries which have vast maritime and fishing resources. During his visit, which ended on 11 March, Minister Emilio Guerra held talks with Mozambican officials in the fishing industry and made various trips to the country's coast. RFA Vice Minister for Basic Education Joaquim Silva Matias studied the establishment of bases for future cooperation in the field of education between the two governments with officials from that sector in the RPM. He returned to his country on 27 March. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 4 Apr 82] (u)

END 1/12/82

PRESS CALLS UNITA 'FORMIDABLE POLITICAL AND MILITARY FORCE'

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Editorial in the column "Comment"]

[Text]

Unita is by no means a spent force in Angola.

That was the finding of this newspaper yesterday afternoon at the meeting with Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi.

Unita lost on the short term stakes against the Soviet-backed MPLA in 1975 but has not necessarily lost the long term war.

Unita is again a formidable political and military force in its own right, it has substantial popular support in Angola, it controls a considerable part of Angola and it has a rapidly growing international backing, albeit covert.

Indeed, Dr Savimbi has just received an extremely sympathetic hearing from the Reagan Administration, Western-orientated Arab states and right-

wing elements in West Germany.

Dr Savimbi in particular is a person who impresses.

He is balanced in outlook and is perhaps one of the last of the world's great idealists.

He favours peace in Southern Africa, but peace brought about through the ballot box.

Equally, he has no bones about dealing ruthlessly with those in his own country whom he feels are oppressive and who serve the interests of neo-imperialism.

He had demanded a free and fair election for Angola just as the governing MPLA in Angola has demanded a free and fair election for SWA.

He says he is prepared to cooperate with a Swapo Government in SWA if it is

democratically elected and does not interfere in the affairs of Angola, but he has expressed his reservations about UN partiality in the process towards peace and independence for SWA.

He doesn't like the SA Government's apartheid policies but he recognises that SA is a sovereign African state and he is prepared to cooperate with it to remove the Soviet and Cuban albatross from the African neck, particularly where it cuts into Angola.

All in all Jonas Savimbi and his Unita movement are good friends of the moderates in Southern Africa and we should not take that friendship for granted.

In fact there is a strong case for us to express full solidarity with Unita.

NEW 'SIMPLIFIED VOTING' PLAN RAISES QUESTIONS

SWANU President Moses Katjiuongua

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

THE two-man Western mission in Windhoek has drawn a measure of confusion from some local parties to their revised split vote plan for a constituent assembly in an independent Namibia.

The revised voting proposals form part of Phase One of the US-led settlement initiative.

Swanu President Moses Katjiuongua told newsmen emerging from hour long discussions with the representatives of the British and US embassies that the talks were "amicable and relaxed."

"But we are still uncertain whether the new voting plan is a simplification, as they say it is."

According to Mr Katjiuongua, the 'simplified' voting plan as it is

described by the Western representatives, involves a single vote, double count procedure on a constituency basis throughout Namibia.

Despite the various questions asked by the Swanu delegation on details concerning the new voting plan, "we are not convinced that the new proposals are a simplification of the original proposals", Mr Katjiuongua said.

Swanu also informed the Western mission that the absence of any document in this latest round of consultations with internal parties created a measure of suspicion and problems of confidence in the present talks.

There was doubt whether these talks without documentation were really a part of the formal negotiations at all, according to Mr Katjiuongua.

Swapo had reportedly been handed a document outlining the simplified voting plan during its present talks with the Western Five in Luanda.

The absence of any documentation as well as the open-endedness of the provision of a deadline for local parties' replies, created a problem of confidence on the part of the internal parties, he said.

Details of the 'simplified' plan are scarce at this stage but are said to involve party candidates listed on the ballot forms which will be voted on in constituencies.

Each ballot will be counted twice, one for the candidate in his constituency, and another for the party on a direct proportional roll.

Half of the seats in the constituent assembly will be filled from each vote.

Federal Party Chairman Kirkpatrick

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

A CLEARER picture of the simplified voting procedure to be held in Namibia's independence

elections is beginning to take shape as more local parties emerge from their informal discus-

sions with the visiting two-man Western delegation in Windhoek.

One vote, two values — that is what it looks like at this stage, said Mr John Kirkpatrick, Chairman of the Federal Party.

The latest interpretation given to the double vote was in line with the Federal Party's original idea of the system, he said.

Mr Bryan O' Linn, Federal Party leader, added that the Federal Party would prefer a "straight proportional vote".

It was explained to the Federal Party, its spokesmen told newsmen, that there would be a different ballot paper for every constituency.

Each would contain the list of party candidates standing for the election in that constituency. Alongside each name would be the party symbol and the name of the party.

Questions as to the exact status of independent candidates in some constituencies would have to be sorted out between the AG and the UN's Special Representative for Namibia during the run-up

to the elections, Mr Kirkpatrick continued.

Voting would be for the candidate in the constituency and the party in the proportional roll for representation in the National Assembly.

There was no longer the possibility of splitting the vote as had been the case in the first draft of the voting procedure handed to all parties by the Western Five last year.

Under the previous scheme it would have been possible for a voter to vote for a party with one vote and for a candidate representing another party with his second vote.

Mr O'Linn said the latest clarification could be regarded as a simplified system and "there ought not be any real objections to it now."

Mr O'Linn said he did not see the voting system as it now stood, favouring either party in the election significantly.

The important point was that parties who wanted to see an end to the war, would opt for the elections as soon as possible.

FORMER GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY PAID GHOST LANDLORDS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Apr 82 p 7

[Text]

ABOUT 830,000 Naira said to have been paid by the former military administration in Lagos State as compensations on the land for the Itoikin Rice Project were paid to ghost land owners.

As a result, workers of Ogun Oshun River Basin Development Authority which later inherited the project were chased out by the land owners when work was to start on the site.

These revelations were made at Itoikin, in Lagos State by the Manager of the project, Mr. Tunji Matolasere while briefing the Minister of State for Water Resources, Chief Eteng Okor-Obuh on the activities of the authority.

Mr. Matolasere also told the minister who was at the project site for the handing-over of the project from Chinese experts to Nigerians that another sum of 198,000 Naira had to be paid to the land owners in May 1981 when the farmers were unyielding.

He said that although the land acquired for the project was said to be 1,300 hectares, when a detailed survey of the land was carried out, it was discovered that only about 450 hectares fell into what could be called highland.

The other 850 hectares, was permanently submerged for most part of the year.

Speaking earlier at the handing-over ceremony, the minister said that he was very happy at the amount of co-operation which existed between China and Nigeria on the project.

He assured the people that the Federal Government was resolutely committed to the success of the Green Revolution programme.

He commended the Chinese experts who participated in the project and assured them that the Federal Government was interested in other ventures between Nigeria and China.

4700/1104

SOLAR ENERGY FORUM: TWO ENERGY INSTITUTES NEEDED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Apr 82 p 7

[Article by Abdulhamid Babatunde]

[Text]

THE National Solar Energy Forum (NASEF-82) held at Bagauda Lake Hotel, Kano has ended with a declaration that solar energy holds a great deal of "promise" for the country.

A release issued at the end of the three-day forum and signed by the new president of the Solar Energy Society of Nigeria, Dr. Ahmed T. Sulaiman however said solar energy prospects would depend largely on efforts made to supplement the present inadequate usable energy supply in the country.

The release said the society doubted that a single institute would be able to successfully handle all the work to be done in the entire field of energy.

It therefore urged the Federal Government to set up the energy commission of Nigeria in addition to the proposed National Institute for Energy Research as an

effective way of dealing with all aspects of energy development and management in the country.

It also stressed that comprehensive energy policy, training, research, development and co-ordination aspects of energy should be jointly handled by the two bodies.

The society was of the view that distribution of grants to other institutions for energy research and development need not be concentrated on one place "particularly in the field of solar energy which is available in all parts of the country unlike oil."

Items exhibited during the forum include a solar steam generator from Federal Polytechnic, Bida, a solar training set up from the Kano State School of Technology and various devices from companies.

Twenty-two papers were presented during the forum

CSO: 4700/1104

STATES REPORTEDLY OWE 6.45 BILLION NAIRA

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 1 Apr 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] **THE 19 states in the federation owe the sum of 6.45 billion Naira as both external and internal loans either guaranteed or granted by the Federal Government.**

The Minister for Finance, Mr. Victor Masi made the disclosure in Lagos yesterday while calling on state governments to tighten their belts and be responsible in managing their finances in view of the poor state of our economy.

The minister was addressing the first meeting of the Federation Account Allocation Committee (FAAC) attended by finance commissioners of the various states held to put the new Revenue Allocation Act into operation and to clear up other issues relating to its operation.

Mr. Masi explained that the external debts of states already guaranteed by the Federal Government stood at 3.742 billion Naira adding that his ministry had received other outstanding

requests for external loans amounting to 1.2 billion Naira against the authorised ceiling of 200 million Naira for 1982.

A total bill of 2.708 billion Naira in respect of internal loans comprising treasury bills, development loan stocks and other loans granted to the state by the Federal Government was yet to be settled, he said.

He observed that the burden of servicing and repaying these debts would seriously hamper the ability of the states to continue to carry out their basic responsibilities.

The minister pointed out that except there was a dramatic improvement in the oil revenue, the states were not likely to receive more revenue from the federation account this year than they received last year. The Federal Government, he also said, would not accommodate any requests for bridging loans from the states because it is facing very serious financial problems due to

windling revenues.

'The states therefore must rely on their statutory allocations and generate internally, needed revenue for the implementation of their programmes,' he advised.

External debts owed by Anambra, Bauchi, Bendel and Benue states which were guaranteed by the Federal Government are 238.3 million Naira, 213.3 million Naira, 174.6 million Naira and 264.2 million Naira respectively.

Others are Borno (162 million Naira), Gongola (26.1 million Naira), Imo (366.9 million Naira), Kaduna (102.1 million Naira), Kano (93.1 million Naira) and Kwara 21.5 million Naira.

The rest are Lagos (75 million Naira), Niger (111.4 million Naira), Ogun (91.6 million Naira), Ondo (234.1 million Naira), Oyo 335.9 million Naira, Rivers (158.8 million Naira) and Sokoto (324.7 million Naira).

CSO: 4700/1104

ILLITERATE CIVIL SERVANTS TO BE SACKED

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Mike Reis]

[Text]

ALL government employees in Kano State that could not read and write by December this year will have their appointments terminated. Governor Mohammed Abubakar Rimi has said.

Speaking while launching the second phase of the State Mass Literacy Campaign in Kano last Thursday, Governor Rimi also said that nobody would be given a driving licence in the state without possessing at least a basic literacy certificate as from December, this year.

The governor said his government was determined to pursue the literacy campaign with all vigour and declared that anybody in the government employment that does not avail himself of the opportunity of the mass education to become literate

would have his post replaced by literate persons.

He said the mass education programme was embarked upon by the state government to give everybody in the state a chance to become a literate person and urged every indigene of the state to make good use of the opportunity accorded them.

Governor Rimi said the programme has achieved tremendous progress over the years since it started in September 1980.

He said by the close of August last year enrolment of pupils benefiting from the mass education programme stood at about 140,000 adults out of which 100,000 sat for the basic literacy certificate examination and 59,348 passed.

The Governor said that the figure of intake is expected to double every year adding that about 3.1 million adults would be made literate in the state by 1985.

He said the second phase of the programme which was being launched would be run in two stages, the first stage starting in September this year with about 75,000 intake.

ABILITY OF COUNTRY TO FEED ITSELF EXAMINED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 3 Apr 82 pp 20-21

(Text)

BECAUSE the nation has come a rather very long way to depend almost exclusively on mineral oil as its source of revenue, the consequences become glaring as agriculture was singularly neglected.

To rectify the situation, the military administration created the short-lived Operation Feed the Nation (OFN).

To complement that gesture, Shagari's administration on assuming office and in keeping with his party's programme, launched the Green Revolution as a successor to the OFN.

NIGERIA is predominantly an agricultural country, an overwhelmingly majority (about 80 per cent) of its working population being engaged in the production of the country's major cash crops as well as produce food for local consumption. Most of the farmers are peasant farmers who produce food crops largely for family consumption and for the immediate neighbours. It is usually after this needs have been satisfied that the extra is sent to the urban centres and the relatively industrialized areas as well as to the major cities such as Lagos where farming is largely non-existent.

It is largely the peasant farmers who are also responsible for the production of Nigeria's export crops, such as cocoa, rubber, coffee, cotton and groundnuts (peanuts). There has developed over the years some limited large-scale farming, such farms still depend largely on manual labour. Mechanization is still limited, particularly to tilling the soil. For an extremely fertile country whose arable land is quite impressive in size, Nigeria's agricultural production is still appreciably below its potential.

Poor production techniques, inadequate water supply and irrigation schemes, poor tools, lack of adequate pest-control schemes, little or no use of ferti-

lizers until only recently: these had limited production in the past. The attractions of city life have also lured a large number of potential farm-hands

away from the countryside, thereby creating labour shortage. Lack of credit facilities, spoilage because of inadequate or non-existing storage facilities, and poor transportation system are also other factors which had limited the production of the peasant.

Alternative sources of earning a living, such as from employment in petroleum exploration and the burgeoning industries, have also had their effect on the attractions from farm labour.

What all this does mean is that there has been shortage of food for local consumption, resulting in the subsequent high cost of food items and the cost of living generally. The shortage of food was so severe at one time that one of the tasks of the Government of the late General Murtala Muhammed immediately he came to office in 1975 was to embark on some large-scale importation of food items to meet the immediate demands; he also imposed other restrictions, such as price control, to check the increasing cost of living. These measures had immediate and positive re-

financial loan scheme through the Nigerian Agricultural and Cooperative Bank to the River Basin Development Authorities for onward distribution to the farmers. "I believe the 'Green Revolution' programme is being vigorously pursued, and with time", Dr. Lekan Aye said, "we should have abundant harvests."

The question of self-sufficiency in rice production is a particularly pleasant news for Nigerians because of the recent dimension rice consumption has taken in the country, and even more so because of the efforts of those people whose concerted objective is to rip off the consumer. The problem took such proportions that the President had to appoint the Presidential Task Force on importation and distribution of rice, under the chairmanship of Alhaji Umaru Dikko, the Honourable Federal Minister of Transport.

In addition to these areas, poultry farming has also increased tremendously. Relatively low initial investment have encouraged even those with moderate means to maintain a poultry in their backyard where they raise eggs, largely, and some broilers. But the relatively high cost of poultry feed also affects the cost of poultry products.

try products.

Government has therefore encouraged local production of the feed, such as by the establishment of agricultural loans. The credit facilities also extend to other activities which will enhance agricultural productivity generally. It was largely in this respect that the Nigerian Agricultural and Cooperative Bank was formed. The bank provides loans and credit facilities to farmers.

President Shagari, in his address at the official opening of the bank's head office building in December 1979, not only re-emphasized his Administration's determination "to move this country rapidly towards self-sufficiency in food and agricultural raw materials", but the Federal Government has also decided to review the law establishing the agricultural credit guarantee scheme in order to make it more effective and to achieve the objective for which it was established, namely, the availability of credit facilities to farmers.

President Shagari also encouraged the bank not only to establish area offices all over the country, but for its officials to actually go in search of those in need of the

services of the bank, "be he a small or large scale operator".¹¹⁰ The bank, through its former general manager, Dr. Godwin Okurume, formerly of the World Bank in Washington, D.C., and later the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (NIDB), to the present has been pursuing these objectives with success. And these have brought relief to the Nigerian farmer.

There are also several agricultural research institutes all over the country whose scientific research is to benefit the farmer. Government has strengthened their contributions to the development of the nation by the increased subventions the present Administration has given to them. These institutes include the Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria at Idi-Ayunre, near Ibadan, the Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research at Benin City.

Another research institute is the Nigerian Storage Products Research Institute with headquarters in Lagos (and branches in Ibadan, Kano and Port Harcourt); it studies the problems of food crop and export produce storage in order to cut down

losses due to bad storage and to insect, bacterial and fungal pests. There is also the Federal Rice Research Institute at Badegi, Niger State.

Another research institute is the Federal Department of Agricultural Research, with headquarters at Moor Plantation in Ibadan, whose major objective is to raise the productivity of the country's staple foods through research into crop improvement and pest control. The Federal Department of Forest Research, with headquarters at Ibadan, conducts research in the production and utilization of timber, while the Federal Department of Veterinary Research at Vom, near Jos in Plateau State, conducts research in animal and dairy production as well as research in diseases of poultry and livestock.

Operating in a similar vein is the Nigerian Livestock and Meat Authority whose functions include the formulation and execution of policies on livestock development; it also promotes improved methods of breeding, slaughtering and the preservation of meat. The authority also runs cattle ranches at Manchok and Mokwa in Niger State.

WORK ON KIRI DAM ABANDONED AFTER 2 YEARS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Mar 82 pp 1, 7

[Article by A. B. Tapidi]

[Text]

CONSTRUCTION work on the multi-million Naira Kiri Dam in Guyuk, Gongola State — now nearing completion — has been abandoned since the beginning of this year.

The completion of work on the multi-purpose dam project on River Gongola is now about two years behind schedule.

The 57 million Naira contract which was later increased to over 65 million Naira was awarded to the Nigerian Construction Company (NECCO) on April 20, 1977 by the defunct military administration.

NECCO is a construction company in which the Federal Government has substantial share.

According to the terms of the contract agreement, the dam was to have been completed early in 1980 after the irrigation works on the area must have been over by mid-1979.

At the site of the dam, there was nobody to explain why the construction of the project seemed to have been abandoned except the watchman who was not helpful.

In an interview in Yola yesterday, the Minister of Industries, Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau said: "I know that construction work has not been going on since sometimes this year". He did not expatiate.

The minister however, declared that the construction of the Kiri Dam must be completed before May, this year. He was of the opinion that the construction

company had already completed more than 90 per cent of the project.

The Chairman of the Savannah Sugar Company, Mr. Elias Nathan, had earlier stated that work on the dam which is essential to the success of the sugar company was now nearing completion but regretted that the project was abandoned at a very critical stage.

Investigations showed that on completion the Kiri Dam project would be about 1,200 metres long with a maximum height of 20 metres above river-bed level. Its reservoir will be 30 kilometres long and six kilometres wide.

The normal top water-level will be 3.5 metres below the dam crest and at that level, the dam will have a live water storage of approximately 290 million cubic metres.

The main canal will be about 11 metres wide and capable of carrying 19 cubic meters of water

per second. It is expected that there will be 39 kilometres of main canal, 98 kilometres of secondary canal and 47 kilometres of main drains constructed under the contract.

CSO: 4700/1086

EXPLANATION OF BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT GIVEN

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Mar 82 p 1

Editorial: "The Third Arm"]

[Text] **MISCONCEPTIONS** still remain about the Presidential system of government. One of such is the view that the three branches of government, the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary are each autonomous. As regards the judiciary some of the misconceptions are traceable to the unamended draft constitution as presented by the Constituent Assembly to the Supreme Military Council in September, 1978. The mist surrounding some of the provisions for the judiciary were reflected in the communique issued by judges at the end of their seminar in Ilorin last week.

The Constituent Assembly, bearing in mind the need for the judiciary's independence and impartiality in the discharge of its onerous responsibilities, had sought to remove both the capital and recurrent expenditure of the third arm from the supervision of either the Executive or the Legislature. But the Supreme Military Council amended this provision, allowing funds for recurrent expenditure to be drawn from the Consolidated Fund while Capital Expenditure was made subject to the ordinary process of appropriation. Apparently, the SMC felt that while the three arms of government were separate, they need not necessarily become separate governments. In a comment on the amendments this newspaper (NN 25/9/81) while opposing in principle the SMC's decision to tamper with the CA's draft, nevertheless supported the limits imposed on the judiciary to make it conform with the true spirit of a presidential system. We wrote: "the changes affecting the judiciary have strengthened rather than weakened the constitution. The independence of the judiciary has been preserved but the judiciary will now be a third arm of government, and not an arm by itself". As a matter of principle, the New Nigerian remains convinced about the cogency of its argument.

However, the issues raised by the judges are serious. That the Capital Expenditure for the judiciary is made subject to the approval of both the Executive and the Legislature does not mean that the judiciary should be starved of funds for political reasons. It should, of course, be subject to the constraints of other sectoral allocations but care must be taken to ensure that the judiciary is not punished for being too assertive. To the extent that that is the fear which prompted the sober judges to raise an alarm, their point has been made and should be clear to all.

Still on the need to adequately protect the judiciary, the judges recommended that the ratificatory powers of the Senate over the appointments of some judges be abolished. In seeking to establish the separateness of the third arm of government, the judges went a step too far. One would have thought that it was in their own interests not to give the executive untrammelled powers of appointment. As it has been demonstrated in the American presidential system judgeships are occasionally awarded not to the most competent but to the politically deserving. The American Senate has had occasions to frustrate the executive's intentions as it did with President Richard Nixon over the appointments of Mr. Haynsworth and Mr. Carswell to the Supreme Court. It is therefore proper to leave untouched the ratificatory powers of the Senate.

As regards the appointments of judges to head commissions of inquiry, we agree with the judges that the procedure should be corrected to ensure that the judiciary is not ridiculed. The proposal that no High Court Judge should be directly approached by the executive to head a

tribunal of inquiry is sensible considering recent happenings when tribunals are set up to legalise the victimisation of political opponents. In a few cases, the reports of the tribunals were not published presumably because they did not provide sufficient grounds for the harassment of certain individuals and institutions. All in all, the judiciary has performed creditably, establishing a pattern of judgements which does not betray the confidence reposed on it by the public and government.

CSU: 4700/1086

NEW KANO AIRPORT TERMINAL TO BE BUILT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Mar 82 p 7

[Article by Mike Reis]

[Text]

MINISTER of Aviation, Mr John Kadiya, has reiterated that the 70 million Naira new terminal building and a run-way for the Kano International Airport will be executed during the current plan period.

Already, he said, 2,000 hectares of land has been acquired for the project, adding that feasibility study and the design of the project will soon be carried out.

The minister made this known on Tuesday during an inspection tour of the Kano International Airport, in continuation of his familiarisation tour of establishments under his ministry.

Mr. Kadiya said the federal Government considered the Kano International Airport as a major gate-way into the country and would do everything possible to give it a befitting status by providing it with up-to-date facilities

the Federal Government was taking its time in granting licence to individuals to run private airlines.

He said there was no point granting licences to individual who would want to run an airline solely for profit and risk the lives of innocent people.

The minister had earlier paid a courtesy call on the Special Assistant to the President in Kano State, Alhaji Lawal Kaita, in his office.

Alhaji Lawal Kaita told the minister that the Kano International Airport was badly in need of a hanger to provide parking spaces for aircrafts.

He also urged the minister to look into the accommodation problem of the airport staff.

The minister assured that prompt action would be taken on these issues.

He said plans to build a hanger for the airport at about eight million Naira was still in the pipeline.

He expressed satisfaction with the way the airport facilities were being handled and assured the staff that efforts were being made by the Federal Government to replace obsolete machines.

Speaking on the Nigeria Airways monopoly, the minister said

CSO: 4700/1086

FEDECO CONFIRMS PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE'S PARTY

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Victor Ude]

[Text] **AN** association whose members are drawn from the NPP, GNPP and PRP has filed an application with FEDECO, seeking to be registered as a political party to be known as "Progressive People's Party," a competent FEDECO source has confirmed.

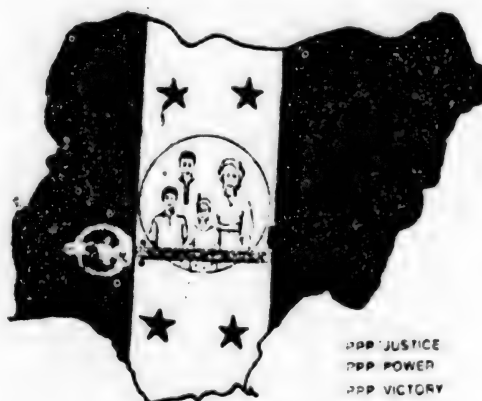
According to the source, seven other groups have also filed similar applications with the FEDECO.

In the case of the Progressive People's Party, PPP, the source revealed that three lawyers went to FEDECO office in Lagos two weeks ago and obtained the prescribed forms for registration of associations as political parties.

On March 19, this year, the same lawyers, accompanied by some leading members of the NPP, GNPP and PRP, returned to FEDECO the application forms duly completed, as well as 10 copies each of the PPP's Constitution, aims, objectives, pro-

PROGRESSIVE PEOPLES PARTY

MOITO: JUSTICE, POWER & VICTORY



VICTORY: TO THE PROGRESSIVES

grammes and the group's symbol.

Notable among the names mentioned in the formation of the PPP are Dr. Basil Nana Uchegbu of the Waziri Ibrahim-led GNPP, Professor A.D. Omo Omoruyi (NPP), Professor A.D. Yahaya (PRP) and Malam Bala Keffi.

But the announcement of the formation of the PPP was reportedly made by Dr. Edwin Ogbu (NPP) at a news conference in Makurdi, Benue State, early last week.

The announcement took many parties and citizens by surprise and until explana-

tions from the NPP, Imouduled PRP and GNPP came late last week, the formation of the PPP generated confusion in the country.

Some political parties regarded the exclusion of the UPN from the new association as the collapse of the Progressive People's Alliance (PPA) of the UPN, NPP, GNPP and PRP, which emerged from the Maiduguri summit of the four party leaders held recently.

The National chairman of the NPP, Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya, told the Sunday

New Nigerian in a telephone interview on Tuesday that the PPA was "still intact."

Political observers believe that the formation of the PPP is not unconnected with a plan to give governors Abubakar Rimi of Kano State and Abba Rimi of Kaduna State, respectively, political bases before next year's elections.

The two governors are said to be interested in elective offices.

Meanwhile, FEDECO Commissioners are to meet in Kaduna on April 20, this year, to consider, among other things, arrangements for the country's general elections next year.

The applications filed by different associations for registration as political parties will not be discussed at the FEDECO meeting, a competent source close to the electoral commission told the Sunday New Nigerian at the weekend.

CSO: 4700/1086

SHAGARI PLANS NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ENERGY RESEARCH

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Mar 82 p 16

[Article by Mike Reis]

[Text] A NATIONAL Institute for Energy Research, which will among other things, undertake major work in the area of solar energy will soon be established by the Federal Government, President Shehu Shagari has said.

Speaking while declaring open the National Solar Energy Conference at Bagauda Lake Hotel near Kano, last Thursday, the President said that machinery would soon be set in motion for systematic assessment, development and co-ordination of the country's energy options.

The conference which was organised by the Solar Energy Society of Nigeria has as its theme "Solar Option for Electric Power Generation in Nigeria."

President Shagari said that the institute would also co-ordinate local research activities throughout the country.

He said his administration was giving high priority to the development and harnessing of new energy sources in the country.

The speech which was read on his behalf by the Minister of Science and Technology, Dr. Wahab Dosumu stated further that if fully developed, solar energy would add significantly to the national energy pool because the country was blessed with abundant sunshine.

He said the Federal Government would make funds available

to universities, colleges of technology and polytechnics for research and development of solar energy in order to supplement the work of the institute.

The President said the conference should serve as a forum for participants to exchange views and ideas and also open the door for collaborative research among institutions and individual scientists on how best to develop and utilize the country's solar energy.

He urged the participants and other researchers in the country to realise that there is no better way of developing our energy resources than by adopting the leasing-by-doing method.

He said, the country should not be allowed to be used as a dumping ground for other countries experimenting on solar energy.

Also speaking at the occasion, the President of the Energy Society, Professor A O E Animalu commended the Federal Government for the financial and moral encouragement given to research institutes in the country.

He disclosed that a sum of 3.3 million Naira has been released by the Federal Government to the Solar Energy Training, Research and Development Centre at the University of Nsukka to enable it carry out its activities.

He urged the Federal Government to encourage non-governmental organisations to participate in research programmes.

The Governor of Kano State, Alhaji Mohammed Abubakar Rimi deployed the slow pace in the development of solar energy potentials.

He said the state government was now using solar energy on a small scale to run irrigation projects.

A Kano businessman, Alhaji Ishaku Rabi'u then donated a sum of 10,000 Naira to the society for the smooth running of its activities.

MULTI-PURPOSE DAM PLANNED FOR DATSIN HAUSA

Kaduns NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Mar 82 p 16

[Article by A. B. Tapidi]

[Text] A multi-purpose dam project capable of accommodating 15 billion cubic metres of water is to be constructed at Datsin Hausa on the upstream of River Benue near the borders of the Cameroun Republic.

The dam is expected to have a total surface of 1,531 kilometres and would cover an area of about 1,667 kilometres at maximum level. A report of the pre-feasibility study, however, indicated that the areas might be increased as a result of mutual agreement between Cameroun and our country.

When the dam is developed, it would have another hydro-electric-power project with an installed capacity of 150 megawatts of electricity.

Between 50,000 and 60,000 people are expected to be displaced within a total area of 1,531 square kilometres expected to be submerged in a ratio of two to one between Cameroun and our country.

The General Manager of the Upper Benue River Basin Development Authority, Alhaji Abubakar Hashidu, said in Yola on Tuesday, that the whole project was expected to cost about 1.815 billion Naira.

Alhaji Abubakar disclosed that about 19 million Naira revenue is expected to be generated annually on completion of the hydro-electric-power project.

He said, other irrigation projects were expected to generate about 65.8 million Naira revenue and the revenue would increase to 329 million Naira when in full operation.

Other projects to be undertaken in the area, he stated, were irrigated agriculture, land reclamation, fisheries and navigation. He said, the project was expected to regulate the flow of River Benue and to reduce the annual overflowing of the river at the confluence of Rivers Benue and Niger at Lokoja.

CSO: 4700/1086

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY STARTS--The nucleus of a two million Naira Islamic university has been established at Kura, in Kano State. The nucleus now has 1,500 students and 38 classes, while teaching staff have been recruited from Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Morocco. Announcing this at a Press conference in Kano on Tuesday, the financier of the project, Alhaji Sani Marshall, an industrialist said the university was expected to have matured by 1985. He said the institution would soon be elevated to Islamic secondary school status offering other courses such as English Language. He emphasised that Muslim children from all over the country would be enrolled in the institution which is aimed at reducing begging among school age children in the country. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Apr 82 p 12]

CSO: 4700/1104

BRIEFS

RICE PROBLEMS--An Agriculturist, Dr. Dunstan Spence, has said that poor comparative advantage of domestic rice production, poor performance of rice production projects, poor marketing facilities and pricing policies, are some of the problems to be tackled in order to achieve rice self-sufficiency in Sierra Leone. In a paper on "Rice Self-Sufficiency in Sierra Leone is it an Impossible Dream," at the 11th annual conference of the Sierra Leone Agricultural Society, Dr. Spencer said that some of these problems were due to labour shortage, management problems and the level of government investment. In his paper on Agro-Rural development, Mr. Olu Williams of the National Authorising Office, highlighted the major constraints and proposed future directions. Mr. Williams blamed a weak extension system, poor rural infrastructure, lack of farmer participation in planning as some of the major constraints to past and present efforts. He suggested the development of a national farm services system which will be responsible for the transfer of technique and management of materials as one of the components of a viable agro-rural development strategy. He also called for consistency in policy, institutional readjustment and emphasised the need for active participation by the rural populace in the development process. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 29 Mar 82 pp 1, 7]

PLEA TO JAPANESE--Acting President S. I. Koroma has appealed to the four-man Japanese team which was undertaking preliminary work on the Rhombe Swamp Agricultural Development Project to give relevant training to their counterparts in Sierra Leone, so that they would successfully take over from them. The appeal was made when the team paid a farewell courtesy call at the State House at the weekend. Commending the men for their efforts to help boost Sierra Leone's agricultural development, Acting President Koroma said that the absence of the necessary technological know-how has been one of the militating factors against the drive towards agricultural developments. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 29 Mar 82 pp 1, 7]

CSO: 4700/1071

RESUMPTION OF PARLIAMENTARY 'BATTLE' NOTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Apr 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] THE EASTER recess — one might almost call it a truce — is over.

The Parliamentary battle is being resumed, and one of its highlights will be the Prime Minister's handling of his vote today.

One can expect some fireworks between Mr Botha and the breakaway Nationalists who, under the leadership of Dr Treurnicht, have formed the Conservative Party.

One can also expect that the CP will take the opportunity to launch a counter-attack on the Prime Minister and his interpretation of Nationalist policy.

If, in the course of the debate, there is clarification of the policy of both parties, it will be all to the good.

At the moment the Nationalists and the breakaways have become bogged down in a morass of words.

Is the policy of "healthy power sharing" the same as the policy of 1977? Were there elements of power sharing that year when Mr Vorster was Prime Minister?

Mr Botha and the Vice-President, Mr Schlebusch, say there were: Mr Vorster and Dr Treurnicht say there weren't.

We don't think, however, that it really matters. What is important is that the policy of the ruling party, as interpreted and developed by Mr Botha, is judged in a 1982 context.

This means the policy as it is now — or as it will be after the President's Council proposals are acted on — must be the one that is assessed, not the policy of Mr Vorster.

The former Prime Minister and State

We hope, therefore, that he will stop the word game by saying simply and explicitly: "This is my policy — the policy of 1982. It is the policy which I intend to put to the federal congress I have called, the provincial congresses and to the nation, by way of a referendum, if necessary.

"Accept or reject it, but have no doubt in your minds that I am a man of today — and my policy is that of today, too."

For his part, Dr Treurnicht will have to go to the volk with a clear alternative, particularly one which will define the place of the Coloureds and Indians, since it is the new probable dispensation as it affects these two sections that is the main cause of the breakaway in the first place.

It will not be sufficient for Dr Treurnicht and his CP to say: "We stand by 1977," any more than it is right for Mr Jaap Marais and his Herstigtes to stand by 1967.

Both periods are irrelevant to the country as it is today, with our enemies virtually surrounding us and our people of colour demanding a say in their own future and that of the country.

If, in the event, Mr Botha cannot convince conservative Afrikaners the future of the Whites is safe under his policy, then the split in his party will widen.

Mr Botha may then have to find new allies among the English-speakers, in which case the New Republic Party will be the obvious one to merge into the new centrist party that the NP is becoming.

We will then have the Progressive Federal Party, minus one or two conservatives like Mr Harry Schwarz, occupying the Left and becoming less and less relevant.

as the PFP extends its boycott policies. The Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party will occupy the Right and become increasingly relevant as they broaden their base among disaffected conservatives.

It will be a healthier political division than we have now, because the Nationalist monolith will have been shattered and a new alignment of Left, Right and Centre brought into being, with the opportunities of reform enhanced as the NP takes the middle position.

The rest of the session, starting with the Prime Minister's vote, may therefore be the most crucial the country has had since Mr Vorster retired to become State President and Ingo began the process that has wrecked Afrikaner unity and particularly the unity of the National Party.

CSO: 4700/1100

BOOK ON PROTECTIVE SECURITY REVIEWED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Apr 82 p 6

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text] **"PROTECTIVE SECURITY: A SOUTH AFRICAN APPROACH,"** edited by T E Vogel. (King & Wilks, R30,50 + GST.)

THIS may not be great literature but in this day and age it certainly represents essential reading for many South Africans. Accepted as the official handbook of the South African Security Association and its parent body, the South African Institute of Security, it is the most comprehensive manual on general security yet produced in South Africa.

Would it have had a market ten years ago? One doubts it. Few South Africans, in fact, realise just how much the fear of urban terrorist and, much more generally, the "alarmingly pervasive fear of violent crime," has changed our lifestyles in the succeeding years.

A decade ago, most South Africans regarded organised crime as something belonging primarily to the big cities. Industrial espionage was the subject of overseas best-sellers, while wild-cat strikes were

something that occurred in Britain. Letter bombs, terrorism and gang violence were tools confined to the likes of the Mafia or the IRA.

Those happy days are long gone.

Many of us live in homes barred and burglar-guarded like the Bastille. Guard dogs are "most popular of the breeds" in most residential areas. We no longer walk alone and unguarded at night. In the cities, armoured trucks move valuables and cash around.

Companies that supply Pinkerton-like protection and security equipments are doing a roaring business. Most big business and industrial houses are prominently patrolled by uniformed, gun-flashing guards. There is a big demand for mine detectors, for bomb protection equipment, for new-type security fencing, for anything that will help protect industry and commerce protect their assets — and their profits.

In short, protective security is one of the really big growth industries in the RSA today. That is why publication of this book, geared entirely to specific South

African conditions and dangers, is so important.

For, as Vogel comments, many enterprises today are spending large sums on maximising safety: but are they doing it the right way? "Many businessmen, suddenly forced to examine their security, would find their precautions positively medieval. Indeed, in many cases, their security precautions would have aroused laughter in top medieval circles."

The editor, Thomas E Vogel, himself a registered industrial psychologist, gathered together some of the top men in the various branches of their profession to spell out all possible precautions that can be taken to ensure safety and security for property, personnel and installations.

Interestingly, Vogel remarks that his experience in preparing the manual has persuaded him that protective security is one of the most important, yet least understood, parts of an industrial or commercial manager's job.

All told, the book comprises 30 chapters spread over 550 pages. Heavy going? Sure. But

we in South Africa today must face the hard facts. We are, after all, a principal terrorist target. Peace is at best tenuous and trouble could flare up in the form of civil unrest at any time. And the criminals, like the poor, are always with us. It is up to industry and commerce to protect themselves. This manual will help them do it. — ~~Aida Parker~~

CSO: 4700/1100

DETAILS ON SECOND READING OF DEFENSE BILL GIVEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Apr 82 p 4

[From the "Parliament" page]

[Text] PLEAS for the improvement of the Defence Force's ability to meet a conventional war threat were made in the Assembly. Mr John Wiley (NP, Simonstown) asked for at least a full time brigade-strength force on each the South West African, Zimbabwean and Mocambiquean borders while Mr Brian Page (NRP, Umhlanga) warned that Walvis Bay could become involved in a conflict similar to that surrounding the Falkland Islands. Speaking in the second reading debate on the Defence Amendment Bill, both stressed the need for a well motivated Defence Force with high morale.

Threat

Mr Wiley said there was a conventional war threat that flowed from the arms build-up among the neighbouring states who had drawn encouragement from events in the sub-continent. The conventional threat came mainly from the borders of

neighbouring territories and the sea, he said.

South Africa's position had been weakened immeasurably in the past three years, during which the former Rhodesia had become a Marxist state.

Retaliatory

South Africa was now the main foe of the Marxist terrorist attempt to gain control and the country would have to prepare itself for conventional warfare while stepping up retaliatory attacks such as Operation Protea.

The military scenario was such that there was a need for at least a brigade in SWA, a brigade on the Zimbabwean border and a brigade on the Mocambiquean border. The internal threat came from the African National Congress, whose aim was to "isolate South Africa and become the only South African liberation movement and eventual government in exile."

Breakdown

They were assisted in achieving their objec-

tives by those in the Opposition benches and the Press supporting them who contributed substantially to the breakdown of public morale, Mr Wiley said.

Mr Page said he was perturbed about a feeling taking root in many quarters against which he wanted to warn.

"It is being felt that this Bill is part of a new political stance taken to influence the course of delicate international negotiations now taking place," he said.

Clumsy

He did not elaborate on what negotiations he

was referring to but said if this was so, it was regrettable because the Bill's clumsy presentation was having a negative effect on the people of South Africa.

This was particularly so in the case of young people and was counterproductive to building the high standard of morale required.

"The feeling is that the Bill has gone for the overkill" he said.

Focal point

It was important at this stage to compare

what was happening in the Falkland Islands with the possible permutations that could affect the enclave of Walvis Bay, should it become a similar focal point.

The determination of the British in defending their property had frightened young Argentinians and a lesson was to be learnt from this.

"We must decide whether we want a well-motivated and disciplined force or, for the sake of steam-rolling this measure through Parliament, we want an army, air-force and navy sufficient in numbers but sadly lacking in morale and motivation," he said.

Brain-drain

The New Republican Party would not subscribe to the periods of service provided for by the Bill.

The brain-drain would become a brain-flood if the Bill was enacted because it meant that young graduates, trained at high expense to the State, were being faced with spending 12 percent of their lives in the armed forces.

A factor that caused resentment was that jobs became harder to come by on their return home with a further complication that people of another colour in the same age group were taking up employment while not subject to the same military demands.

Still Time To Refer Defence Bill

PRINCIPLES embodied in the Government White Paper on Defence and Armaments Supply were important enough to be referred to a select committee before the second reading of the Defence Amendment Bill, Mr Alf Widman, (PFP Hillbrow), said.

During the second reading debate yesterday Mr Widman said there was still time for the Minister of Defence to accept the Progressive Federal Party's amendment that the bill be referred to a select committee.

The principles in the White Paper referred to by Mr Widman were:

- That all popula-

tion groups be involved in defending the RSA,

- A medium term plan to increase the intake of women recruits for voluntary national service,

- That efforts would be made to expand the national service source by using larger numbers of White women and members of other population groups and

- An extension of the present compulsory eight-year service period to provide for citizen force medium-term manpower requirements.

Referring to the proposed intake of men up to the age of 60, Mr Widman said a standing army of permanent force soldiers could do the job as effectively.

The PFP also felt that immigrants should be made to do their stint of military service.

The Bill was a matter for the select committee, which should measure up the manpower requirements and economic needs of South Africa against the needs of the South African Defence Force.

CSO: 4700/1100

SA CITIZENS TO BE EXTRADITED TO BOTSWANA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] Two South Africans are expected to be extradited to Botswana after warrants for their arrests were issued in Gaborone last month.

The arrest yesterday of Mr Kobus Radloff (24) in Pretoria and Mr André Prinsloo (24) in Vanderbijlpark was a sequel to the unsuccessful escape bid of Mrs Catherina Radloff (34) from the Gaborone State Prison.

Mrs Radloff is the pregnant wife of the fugitive general manager of the Benco construction company which collapsed earlier this year leaving a trail of about R17-million in debts and hundreds of unpaid and jobless people.

Mrs Radloff was detained by Botswana police in March when her husband, Mr Martin Radloff (29), escaped from the Gaborone Magistrate's Court. He apparently fled to South Africa.

Botswana police alleged that Mr Kobus Radloff, a brother of the escapee, and his brother-in-law, Mr Prinsloo, had attempted to free Mrs Radloff. Her husband had also taken part in the unsuccessful freedom bid, they said.

Major Gert van der Linde of the Randburg police yesterday travelled to Pretoria and Vanderbijlpark to detain the two men pending further investigations and instructions.

Major Van der Linde is also in charge of the search for Mr Martin Radloff.

On March 25 Daniel Coetzer (22) of Sandton was jailed for three-and-a-half years for his part in the bid to free Mrs Radloff.

Yesterday Mrs Radloff appeared briefly in the Gaborone Magistrate's Court guarded by a group of men armed with automatic rifles. Her case was postponed and she was remanded in custody.

CSO: 4700/1100

POLICE OBJECTION TO AGGETT COMPLAINT REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Sandra Lieberum]

[Text] The South African Police have objected to a written complaint by trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett being considered by an inquest court.

The inquest on Dr Aggett, who died by hanging while in police custody, was yesterday adjourned until June 1.

The inquest had started yesterday and had been expected to last for three weeks.

The written complaint which was the cause of the inquest being adjourned is one of three said to have been made by him.

It claims he was assaulted on January 4 until he bled and refers to electric shocks being administered on January 29.

The inquest magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze, had ruled the statement could be laid before the court.

But counsel for the SA Police, Mr B J Schabert, SC, said he wished to apply to the Supreme Court to have this decision set aside. Accordingly the hearing was adjourned to give the Supreme Court time to rule.

Counsel for the Aggett family, Mr G Bizos, SC, told the court the Inspector of Prisons had asked to see Dr Aggett on January 4 and was told the trade unionist was under interrogation.

Mr Kotze's ruling was made during cross-examination of Dr V Kemp, Johannesburg's district surgeon. Dr Kemp conducted the post mortem on Dr Aggett.

Inflicted

During cross-examination of the witness, Mr Bizos, for the family, said he wished Dr Kemp to tell the court whether or not the scars and bruising found on Dr Aggett's body at the post mortem could have been inflicted in the manner described in the complaint allegedly made by Dr Aggett.

The post mortem revealed bruising or small triangular scars on areas including the back, ankles, forearm and cheek. The lungs were also ballooned and haemorrhaged and there was a 2 to 4 cm abrasion round the neck.

Commenting on some of the wounds, Dr Kemp said: "They looked to me very fresh indeed." Some of the scars could have resulted from folds of the skin being pinched together, Dr Kemp said.

Objected

Counsel for the police objected to the statement said to have been made by Dr Aggett before his death being read out.

Mr Schabert said it was not a "death letter" and would only be admissible if it were written by a person who had committed suicide and gave some indication of his state of mind at the time ...

Counsel for the family has indicated that their attitude is that if Dr Aggett committed suicide he was driven to it--"then it was an induced suicide," Mr Bizos said.

Counsel for the police argued that the last statement had nothing to do with Dr Aggett's death and was therefore "irrelevant" to the inquiry into his death.

Ruled

"The question whether Dr Aggett was assaulted at any time before that date (of his death, February 5), is only of collateral importance, it is not a direct issue," argued counsel for the police.

He also submitted it would be "grossly unjust" to admit such a statement as it was not possible to cross-examine the writer on the allegations--but noted that numerous statements rebutting the allegations had been made by the police.

The Magistrate ruled that questions could be put to Dr Kemp concerning the bruises and scars in relation to the type of assault described in Dr Aggett's statement.

Counsel for the police said he wished to appeal to the Supreme Court to attempt to have the ruling set aside.

Counsel for the family objected strenuously to the request for a postponement, saying the family had already incurred great cost and the inquiry into the death would not finish in the foreseeable future if a ruling by the court was taken on review everytime a party objected to it.

CSO: 4700/1100

RIGHT-WINGER'S STATEMENT ON JEWS STIRS CONTROVERSY

Prosecution Sought

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Apr 82 p 3

[TOWN] **ULTRA** Rightwing leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche should be prosecuted under the Racial Incitement Act for anti-Semitic statements he allegedly made to a Sunday newspaper, The Citizen was told yesterday. "This 'super patriot' is being very un South African. He will cause more harm than the least patriotic. With patriots like him we don't even need enemies," The Citizen was told by an upset civic leader.

He was one of many, both Jewish and Gentile, who expressed their alarm at disclosures on the front page of a Sunday newspaper of Mr Terre'Blanche's feeling that South Africa's 120 000 Jews should be deprived of the right to vote.

Incitement

Johannesburg City Councillor and lecturer in law at the University of Witwatersrand, Mr Harold Rudolph, added that he should be charged for racial incitement. And while a row raged in Johannesburg even Dr Andries Treurnicht dissociated himself

from Mr Terre'Blanche's militant Afrikaanse Weerstandbeweging with whom he was accused during his recent parliamentary debut as leader of the Conservative Party as "having made a deal." "I have no connection with him" Dr Treurnicht told The Citizen yesterday in a telephone interview from Cape Town. "My last meeting with him was on March 19".

Interview

The comments which have rocked the economic community were attributed to Mr Terre'Blanche by a journalist who claimed the disclosures came during an exclusive interview with him.

Mr Terre'Blanche, according to the Sunday paper, said: "The Jews must decide between two things in this country — political rights or economic freedom. They cannot have both."

He is quoted as going on to say that Jews recognised Israel and not South Africa as their fatherland.

Late yesterday The Citizen was able to contact Mr Terre'Blanche himself — he had just

returned to his Ventersdorp home unaware of the outburst his alleged comments were causing.

"I did have an interview with a certain reporter," he admitted. The discussion centred on qualification for membership of his Afrikaanse Weerstandbeweging," he explained to The Citizen.

Doubtful

"I explained to the reporter that qualifications were that one is White and Christian" In any event I doubt whether non-Christians would be interested in joining this type of movement."

The movement he envisaged was "a movement for the people." "I explained to the reporter that the Jews had their associations and even the Americans had theirs.

And that there are also organisations for ex-servicemen, now it was time for a truly South African movement.

On comments like "Nobody who is not a Christian will ever sit in our parliament", Mr

Terre'Blanche said he had not read the Sunday papers and again stressed that the interview had been about membership qualifications for his organisation.

Alarm

Dr I Abromowitz, chairman of the Jewish Board of Deputies told The Citizen the article was "alarm causing and obviously would be of grave concern to many." He said he could not comment until after consultations. South Africa's discount king, Tony Factor, said he had faith in the Government and "I believe that the Jews of today rise above that kind of talk."

He said it was not only the Jews of South Africa that had Israel, but it was a common denominator with Jews throughout the world.

SA-born

"I don't think that the Jewish community in South Africa should overreact."

He felt society saw for itself that many Jews had been born in South Africa and had

invested everything in this country for the good of all South Africans.

"Ignore him", he advised and added that he did not foresee such comments ever materialising as "our Government is too strong and too clever to let anything develop."

Two MPCs (who preferred not to be named) both referred to Mr Terre'

Blanche as "nothing more than a crank" and said newspapers should have learnt to ignore his outbursts.

Mr Rudolph, however, felt that "we cannot just dismiss him as a crank — Hitler was dismissed as a crank by lots of people."

Treurnicht's Reaction

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE Conservative Party believes in liberty of conscience and in religious liberty — and Semitism or anti-Semitism as such were not an issue for his party. Dr Andries Treurnicht, the party's leader, said yesterday.

Dr Treurnicht was reacting to weekend reports claiming that by implication the support of members of the AWB — an organisation which has clearly defined anti-Semitic standpoints — for his party, also meant that the CP could be anti-Semitic.

"The Conservative Party has no agreement with either the AWB or any other organisation and any organisation or its individual members who wanted to join the CP had to abide by its principles and disciplinary measures," Dr Treurnicht said.

Respected

He pointed out that the CP respected persons' choice of religion and that this matter was defined in its initial principles.

A Sunday newspaper, which had an interview with Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, leader of

the ultra Rightwing AWB, quoted him as saying he felt South Africa's 120 000 Jews should be deprived of the right to vote because, for one thing, they recognised Israel as their fatherland and not South Africa.

This caused an uproar in certain Jewish

circles and especially against the background that the AWB could use the parliamentary represented Conservative Party to promote its anti-Semitic stance.

But Dr Treurnicht stressed that CP policy had not been initiated from outside and would not be controlled by any person or organisation from outside.

Mr Tom Langley, MP for Waterkloof, and a member of the CP, said yesterday he had been approached by a Jewish friend with regard to supporting and joining the Conservative Party.

He said the CP's doors were open for Jews and called upon them not to panic about the way "certain media" attempted to destroy the Conservative Party.

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Apr 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Racialism"]

[Text] THERE has been experience enough of crackpot organisations running anti-Jewish campaigns. By and large, they have rightly been ignored.

Anti-Semites thrive on publicity. They like nothing better than that their pamphlets be quoted, their vile acts — for example, the defilement of a synagogue — reported.

For one thing, they believe that the dissemination of their anti-Semitic propaganda to new audiences can further their hateful cause.

For another, reports of overt anti-Semitism are an encouragement to other crackpots to act in like manner.

The less publicity they get, therefore, the smaller their audience and the less likelihood they will corrupt unthinking people into accepting their extreme racialism.

controlled by the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

"The Jews must decide between two things in this country — political rights or economic freedom.

"They cannot have both. They cannot have political rights. It is Israel, not South Africa, which they recognise as their fatherland" (an accusation which is patently false).

Mr Terre'Blanche claims that neither he nor his organisation is anti-Semitic — "rather we are pro-Christian . . . nobody who is not a Christian will ever sit in our Parliament."

Jews, however, will regard his proposed discrimination against them as anti-Semitic, no matter what he claims to the contrary.

Also excluded

The fact that English-speakers generally will also be excluded from his Government — which will be "an exclusive Christian White Afrikaner Government" — did not receive the same attention as his remarks about the Jews.

But other English-speakers will be no more impressed with him than the Jews are.

Since there is no chance of the AWB forming a government, his utterances could be discarded, were it not for the fact that the AWB is involved in efforts being made to unify the Afrikaner Rightwing parties and groups.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, the leader of the Conservative Party, who is going out of his way to woo English-speakers, has had talks with the AWB, though to give him credit, he has maintained that members of the AWB can join his party as individuals but there is no intention of forming an alliance with the AWB.

"I have no connection with him," Dr Treurnicht said of Mr Terre'Blanche.

Much play has been made in anti-Treurnicht newspapers of the fact that a political leader is judged by the friends he keeps.

With the National Party moving into the centre, or even slightly to the left of it, there will be non-Afrikaner conservatives who will be looking for a new home. They cannot share that home with racialists like Mr Terre'Blanche, however much he protests that he is not one.

An evil

However, there are times when anti-Semitism must be faced openly and countered not just by the Jewish community, who are directly involved, but by all sections of the community which value both the Jewish contribution to South Africa's progress and prosperity but also the need to avoid the growth of an evil that can only harm the country itself.

One such manifestation that cannot be ignored has been provided by the leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche.

We have never doubted for a moment that this organisation, members of which were involved in the tarring and feathering of a liberal Afrikaner academic, have no love for the democratic system.

Their emblem, resembling a Swastika, and their "blitz commandos" and "storm falcons", who wear black-shirted outfits reminiscent of Hitler's Germany, suggest they have been influenced by Hitler or Mussolini, though Mr Terre'Blanche denies this.

He has just told a Sunday paper that South Africa's 120 000 Jews would be deprived of political rights under an Afrikaner Christian people's government

CSO: 4700/1100

APPOINTMENT OF MORE DEPUTY MINISTERS SEEN LIKELY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Apr 82 p 8

[Text] THE number of Deputy Cabinet Ministers is likely to be increased, probably from six to eight or nine, in terms of an Amendment to the Constitution Act which will be published in Cape Town today.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, gave notice in Parliament yesterday he would introduce an amended Constitution Bill which would, among others, provide measures for more Deputy Ministers.

This step is being considered in political circles as being part of the Prime Minister's plans to rationalise State machinery.

But it is also considered as an indication that a major Cabinet reshuffle is imminent.

The Prime Minister has two vacancies to fill in the Cabinet, those of Education and Training and State Administration, the former portfolios of Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg and of Dr Andries Treunicht respectively.

It is not impossible that Mr Botha could give new portfolios to some present Cabinet Ministers or that one or

two present Ministers could be left out of the Cabinet, leaving him with the option of having to appoint four or five new Cabinet Ministers.

Mr Heunis' Bill also makes special provision for the representation of Walvis Bay in the House of Assembly and in the Provincial Council of the "Cape of Good Hope".

CONSERVATIVE PARTY PLAN TO EXPAND IN NATAL REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] DURBAN. — Great interest is being shown in Natal in the formation of the conservative party led by Dr Andries Treurnicht.

Dr Treurnicht announced recently that the party would "stage an all-out assault" in Natal where he believed he had great support among conservative English-speaking

South Africans.

The Citizen can disclose that several branches of the party are to be established on the Natal South Coast, an area where a number of ex-Zimbabweans have settled.

Informal meetings were held to discuss the formation of branches at Scottburgh and at Port Shepstone last week. The meetings were well attended,

mostly by English-speaking people who expressed dissatisfaction with the leadership of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Two branches of the Conservative Party have also been established in the Vryheid constituency in northern Natal. It was also learned at the weekend that a branch of the party would shortly be formed in the neigh-

bouring Newcastle constituency.

A number of nationalists have resigned to join the Conservative Party in the Vryheid constituency.

However, the National Party in Natal is confident that the defections to the Conservative party will be small. Mr Renier Schoeman, the secretary of the National Party in the province, told The Citizen that the party was confident that branches and head committees were firmly behind Mr P W Botha. He said that many head committees and branches had already passed resolutions giving full backing to the leadership of Mr Botha and the concept of power-sharing.

Mr Jurie Mentz, the National Party MP for Vryheid, has admitted that there have been some rumblings of discontent in his constituency but has claimed that they are not widespread.

The leader of the National Party in Natal, and the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, is soon to address meetings in northern Natal to explain the background to the split between Dr Treurnicht and Mr Botha.

CSO: 4700/1100

PFP CALLS FOR OPENING FACILITIES TO ALL RACES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Apr 82 p 4

[Text]

THE Progressive Federal Party yesterday called on the Government to open Parliamentary facilities to all races.

Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pinclands) asked in the committee stage of the Budget for a change in the rule allowing only Cabinet Ministers and the Leader of the Opposition to have Black guests in the Parliamentary dining room.

If the argument against this request was that the dining room was regarded as a club, South Africa was being told that the National Party was not prepared to have Black guests in the club dining room, Dr Boraine said.

The dining room was a shop window to which guests from all over the world were invited.

"How would they regard it if they knew of the prohibitions which exist, based entirely on the colour of a man's skin?"

If the dining room was subsidised, was it not subsidised by taxpayers of all races, Dr Boraine asked.

"How is it possible for us to exclude them simply on the basis of colour?"

He gave two reasons why the dining room should be opened to people of all races — the recent amendment to the Group Areas Act allowing bona fide sportsmen of all races to participate together in sport, and the formation of the Conservative Party.

"The word is out that the Prime Minister has got rid of his Rightwing and can now move," Dr Boraine said. He therefore had no excuse not to move away from a policy based on racism.

The New Republic Party supported an amendment Dr Boraine proposed calling for a reduction of £10 000 in the Budget allocation for Parliamentary catering.

Mr Brian Page, (NRP, Unhlanga), said: "We too believe that we must have the right to choose our guests of any race or colour."

The leader of the

House, Mr Fanie Botha, said the Opposition had created the impression that Blacks could not eat in the dining room. This was untrue. If they were accompanied by Cabinet Ministers or the Leader of the Opposition, they were welcome. The status quo would remain unchanged, he said.

The vote was approved after a division in which the PFP and the NRP voted against the CP and the NP.

'INSURMOUNTABLE' LABOR PROBLEMS HIT BUILDING INDUSTRY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Apr 82 p 9

[Article by Ric Turner]

[Text] **INSURMOUNTABLE** labour problems are going to hit the South African building industry, according to the director of the Building Industries Federation of SA, Mr Lou Davis, and there is little he or his organisation can do about it.

He says the cyclic state of the industry — from too much work to too little — has given the industry a bad name and driven artisans to more stable industries where they are guaranteed work all the time.

Mr Davis blames the building public for what he describes as "the terrible labour problems the industry is yet to face" and says over emotionalism by investors is pushing the industry to the wall.

"We don't have gloom forecasts about the motor industry or the sugar industry whenever there is a downturn, but the building industry gets slammed every time," he said.

"Because of the situation which the building industry has now

been forced into, building costs are just going to get higher and higher as more pieceworkers are used at high labour costs and we will get slammed again when there is nothing we can do to prevent it," he said.

Since the building slump in 1976, Mr Davis estimates 40 percent of artisans left the industry and are not interested in returning.

The federation's budget for training tradesmen over the next four years is R50-million — all financed by the industry rather than by the Government.

"Our estimations show that in the next eighteen years we are going to need to train 200 000 people at a minimum cost of R400-million to cover needs and the backlog that has developed.

"Apart from the question of where are we going to get the funds, there is the simple fact that you can't train people that don't exist.

"Even now there is a three-year lag from training commencement until the brightest apprentice can go out into the industry, so

at the rate we are going the industry is going to be in real trouble soon," he said.

According to Mr Davis, it is the responsibility of the public and the Government to keep an even flow of work to the industry, thus avoiding slack periods when artisans leave the industry.

"We have been pushing the Government for three years to conduct its building programmes when the private sector is down, but the Government is reluctant to make any commitments," he said.

"Any man who comes into the industry will be trained and paid according to his skills.

"Colour or race doesn't come into it — we are totally colour-blind in our efforts to alleviate the desperate shortage of skilled South African labour," he said.

CSO: 4700/1100

SOUTH AFRICA

REACTION TO BOTSWANA'S AIRSPACE VIOLATION CLAIM REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Apr 82 p 10

[Text] Reacting to Botswana's claims that South Africa was violating her airspace, a South African Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria described the allegations as "puzzling". He said South Africa was unaware of the incidents.

The second-in-command of the Botswana Defence Force, Brigadier Ian Khama, claimed in Salisbury at the weekend South Africa was violating Botswana's airspace. He also alleged South African agents had been responsible for border kidnappings.

He said in an interview with the Herald newspaper in Salisbury that South African actions were part of its move against independent states in the region.

"South Africa will always talk about the need to establish good relations with its neighbours, while on the other hand it continues to send its agents into these countries," he said in the interview published yesterday.

Brig Khama, the eldest son of former Botswana President, Sir Seretse Khama, was in Salisbury for a soccer match as president of the BDF football team.

He said "acts of aggression" began in earnest in January and February, when Botswana forces were involved in a shootout with the South Africans in the Caprivi Strip.

These acts had continued and the most recent incidents had been only last week, Brig Khama said.

Botswana, he added, could handle low-level incidents. But if a full-scale war broke out the country might not be able to contain the situation.

He said South Africa could be expected to continue acts of aggression until it had achieved its aims.

Botswana did not suffer from acts of sabotage from its own people because of its multi-party system and the existence of an opposition party in the country.

Brig Khama said he was convinced South Africa would not be sincere in implementing solutions for SWA that would result in a Swapo victory.

In the interview, Brig Khama did not rule out entering Botswana politics.

"At the moment I am in the army, where I believe I am making a significant contribution to the development of Botswana. But if I feel I could be of more use and be able to contribute more by entering politics, then I shall do so," Brig Khama said.

A South African Defence Force spokesman said: "If the Brigadier has specific information about the incidents, it would be greatly appreciated if he could see his way clear to providing the SADF with it so the matter can be investigated.

"Our relationship with Botswana has been and still is a friendly one. In the light of this, the Brigadier's remarks are puzzling," he added.--Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1100

ARGENTINIAN WARNING ON SIMONSTOWN REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Apr 82 p 2

[Text]

A SENIOR Argentinian diplomat in Cape Town warned South Africa yesterday that the use of Simonstown as a base by the Royal Navy in a shooting war over the Falkland Islands would "undoubtedly" be regarded by the Argentinian Government as a hostile act even if South Africa played no other part.

The Counsellor at the Argentine Embassy (ranked third after the Ambassador and Chargé d'Affaires), Mr Fernandez de Sada, was commenting on specu-

lation about the possible advantages to Britain if Simonstown's facilities were available to her South Atlantic armada.

Emphasising that he was giving his own view and not speaking officially for either the Argentinian Government or the Argentinian Embassy in South Africa, the Counsellor told The Citizen allowing the British Navy the use of Simonstown would be a breach of South African neutrality of which his government would take "a very grave view".

"It would mean that South Africa was taking sides in the dispute and relations between our two countries would of course be affected."

He said that at present the question of Simonstown facilities for the Royal Navy was hypothetical and could arise only "if they fire" if Britain went to war with Argentina over the Falkland Islands.

CNO: 4700/1070

NOKONONO KAVE'S TESTIMONY BEFORE U.S. SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Apr 82 p 9

[Text]

HUNDREDS of Blacks leaving South Africa to join the African National Congress (ANC) in neighbouring countries, were eliminated in cold blood after becoming disillusioned by the organization, a former ANC member said.

Miss Kave left South Africa four years ago to join the ANC in Botswana.

She returned to South African this week after appearing before a sub-committee on safety and terrorism of the American Senate.

Although her testimony is regarded with a certain degree of scepticism in certain overseas circles, her account of the torture, rape, murder and brainwashing she witnessed at the hands of the ANC and the communists, is regarded as a blow to the prestige of the Kremlin and the ANC.

Miss Kave left South Africa after the security police became aware of her activities in the Black consciousness movement in the Eastern Cape.

She became involved in the Black consciousness movement in the early seventies. The security police announced that they will not pursue Miss Kave.

Miss Kave is a cousin of the Ciskeian President, Mr Lennox Sebe, and would most probably settle in the Ciskei. She was also offered a bursary to study in America.

Murder

She spent nearly four years in Botswana and Zambia, and said that the ANC murder their own rebels and dissidents for no apparent reason.

Miss Kave herself was the victim of the bloodthirsty methods of the organisation.

They accused her of being an agent of the CIA, the American Central Intelligence Agency, and suspected her on the grounds of her relation to President Sebe.

When the ANC transported her to her next destination, Tanzania, they staged a "motor-car accident" to eliminate her. According to Miss Kave, such "accidents" are a common method of elimination involving ANC dissidents.

Torture

She was sent to Russia, where she was interrogated by the Russian secret service, the KGB. While a prisoner in a psychiatric hospital, she was subjected to torture, rape and the administration of drugs. She was also

brainwashed.

In Zambia, they systematically started to eliminate all her acquaintances.

On one occasion they carved up three people on a kitchen table while she was forced to witness the brutal murder. Afterwards she was informed that she was to suffer a similar fate.

She was told how ANC dissidents were buried alive.

Stressed

At a Press conference, Miss Kave stressed that Black South African mothers should be made aware of all these gruesome details.

Black youths become disillusioned soon after joining the ANC in neighbouring states, when they are forced to study the communist doctrines which are opposed to their religious convictions, Miss Kave said.

Black South African youths who went to Cuba for training, have often been sent back to Southern Africa, as they were incapable of approaching the communist ideology with the earnestness demanded by their Cuban teachers.

Reveal

Miss Kave said that unless she returned to

South Africa to reveal the fate in store for Black South African youths, they would surely die in vain in the name of Black liberation.

False Death Lists

THE African National Congress is spreading lies about its members who were killed in the attack on an ANC house near Maputo in Mozambique by South African security forces early last year, according to a former ANC member.

Miss Kave gave evidence about the organization last week before a sub-committee of the American Senate.

She spoke to South African journalists at a Press conference in Pretoria this week.

Miss Kave referred to the ANC practice of giv-

ing the identity of deceased members to new members.

The names put on the death list by the ANC after the SA attack on the ANC house in Matola, are therefore names of people who had in fact been dead for a long time.

They had been executed by the ANC itself, says Miss Kave.

One of them was a man whom she knew earlier on in Port Elizabeth and another was a former Robben Island prisoner. She also knows of four others who were killed long before the attack on the house at Matola.

Miss Kave also told

the Press that the Palestinian Liberation Organization was involved in the ANC attack on Sasol almost two years ago.

The PLO members returned to safety to their bases in neighbouring states after the attack.

The wrong people were captured and prosecuted in connection with the attack in South Africa.

The ANC let it be known to the South African security forces that these people were involved to make them seem the scapegoats and in so doing, diverting the attention from the ANC itself.

PW Botha Caused Commotion Among Terrorist Groups

THE Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha caused great commotion among the leaders of the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party when he warned the White population of South Africa to adapt to the political demand of the time.

His words — "adapt or die" reached the ears of ANC and SACP members in South Africa's neighbouring states and the hate towards the South African Premier had diminished, said Miss Nokonone Kave, a former member of the ANC who, after

almost four years in Zambia and Botswana, has returned to South Africa.

The organisations warned their members, mostly South Africans who have fled the country, that Mr Botha, as was proved in the past, has only "cosmetic changes" in mind.

Other statements made by the South African leaders which reached the ears of the ANC and SACP in Botswana and Zambia made her realise that the South African Government has bad diplomats, said Miss Kave.

PLO Involved in Attack on Sasol

A FORMER member of the African National Congress said in Pretoria yesterday the Palestinian Liberation Organisation worked closely with the ANC in the planning of terrorism in South Africa.

Miss Noconono Kave said that the PLO was directly involved in the planning of the Sasol Sabotage attack in 1980.

ANC terrorists had also formed assassination gangs in conjunction with the PLO to carry out attacks in

South Africa, and to take action against members of movements.

Miss Kave said ANC terrorists and members of other terrorist organisations and various movements from South Africa were being trained at camps in Algolia. She had reliable information about the co-operation between the terrorist organisations, as she had been connected to the propaganda wing of the ANC.

CSO: 4700/1070

MOVE TO SEIZE SWAZI ASSETS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Apr 82 p 8

[Text]

A JOHANNESBURG export company brought an application in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday for an order to detach the rights and interests of the Kingdom of Swaziland in the common revenue pool created between South Africa, Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho because it had not paid a R5 000 debt.

The application brought by Associated Exports of the Kine Centre, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, was postponed by Mr Justice Nicholas to April 20.

Associated Exports asked that the sheriff attach the rights of Swaziland and all amounts payable by South Africa to the Kingdom to found jurisdiction for an action to be instituted by the company for a claim of R4 950.

Mr Gerard Kempen, a partner of Associated Exports, says his com-

pany delivered machinery and paper to Swaziland on October 17 1980. However, despite oral and written demands to duly authorised Swazi officials, no payments have been made.

According to papers. South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland concluded a customs union agreement on November 11 1969.

A common customs area was established according to the agreement. Customs, excise, sales and additional duties are paid quarterly into a common revenue pool in which Swaziland has a share.

The amount of the share is determined by applying an agreed formula.

Mr Kempen said the value of Swaziland's share in the common revenue pool was in excess of the amount his company is claiming from Swaziland.

CSC: 4700/1070

LAW ASSOCIATION TO PROBE ORDER BANNING HAYSON

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Apr 82 p 5

[Text]

A TWO-YEAR banning order on Johannesburg lawyer Mr Nicholas Hayson will be investigated by the Association of Law Societies of South Africa.

Mr Hayson was served with the banning order last Monday — 10 days after he had been released from police detention.

He was detained last November under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

When detained, Mr Hayson was employed at the University of the Witwatersrand's Centre for Applied Legal Studies and had appeared for a number of people charged under the Group Areas Act.

He was finishing his Masters thesis on prisons, and his particular interest was labour legislation.

In terms of the banning order, he may not attend any educational institution, any social gathering or any court.

He cannot move outside the Johannesburg Magisterial District and must report to a police station once a week.

Mr J E Knoll, president of the Association of Law Societies, said yesterday the society wished to establish the reasons for the banning and establish whether Mr Hayson could continue to practice and, if necessary, make representations on his behalf.

"In the past we have always been given assurances that the lawyer concerned could continue to practice, but I haven't seen the banning order yet," Mr Knoll said. He added that it would take several days to investigate the matter.

Four Port Elizabeth trade unionists — Mr Dumile Makanda, Mr Zandile Mjuzawe, Mr Sipho Pityana and Mr Maxwell Madlingoni — were served with two-year banning orders.

All five have been banned in terms of the Internal Security Act.

CSO: 4700/1070

BRIEFS

MP SALARIES INCREASED--CAPE TOWN--The salaries of MPs have been increased by about 15 percent and their allowances by 20 percent. From the end of April MPs will receive R19 113 a year in salary and R10 863 in allowances. This is an increase from R16 620 and R9 052 respectively. The increases are linked to those given to public servants in the Budget. In recent years Parliamentarians' increases have been automatically linked to Public Service increases. MPs have not voted increases for themselves. Ministers and some high-ranking State officials will not receive increases this year. The Prime Minister's salary stays at R52 450, with a reimbursive allowance of R26 376 and Ministers' salaries at R36 072 with a R10 992 allowance. The salary of the leader of the Opposition rises to R30 567 and his allowance to R16 761. The State President has been granted an increase of more than R8 000 a year and the Vice State President one of more than R7 000. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Apr 82 p 3]

UMTALI-BEIRA PIPELINE DELAYED--SALISBURY--The opening of the Umtali-Beira oil pipeline had been delayed by technical and not security problems, the Mozambican Minister of State for Security, Lieutenant General Jacinto Veloso, said yesterday. Speaking before his departure for Mozambique, Gen Veloso said he had come to Zimbabwe to deliver a message from President Samora Machel for Mr Robert Mugabe, and to hold a "working session" with Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, his Zimbabwean counterpart. "We discussed mutual security problems, as a follow-up to decisions, taken at the recent frontline summit meeting in Maputo. We have analysed the situation and confirmed that there some sectors of racist South Africa which are trying to destabilise the region using the economy, espionage, subversion, and ideological and political means," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Apr 82 p 9]

ROBBEN ISLAND MEN SECRETLY TRANSFERRED--CAPE TOWN--Four African National Congress leaders serving life sentences were secretly transferred from Robben Island to Pollsmoor Prison in the Cape last week "for administrative reasons". The prisoners are Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Raymond Mhlaba and Andrew Mlangeni. With four others, they were jailed for life at the end of the marathon Rivonia sabotage trial in 1964. Mandela was president of the ANC and Sisulu was secretary-general. Brigadier H Botha, chief liaison officer of the Department of Prisons in Pretoria, confirmed that "certain prisoners have been transferred a few days ago". On inquiry, he confirmed that Mandela, Sisulu, Mhlaba and Mlangeni had been transferred from the island's maximum security prison to Pollsmoor. He said this was the first time the four prisoners had been transferred to another prison. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Apr 82 p 9]

SQUATTERS SCREENED--Cape Town.--About 300 Nyanga squatters were being screened by Western Cape Administration Board officials yesterday to determine whether they will be granted legal status to stay in the Western Cape. The interviews were in accordance with a recent undertaking by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to the 54 Nyanga squatters at St George's Cathedral when they ended their fast. The Minister promised to review sympathetically the cases of the 54 as well as those of 700 others whose names were supplied by the Cathedral squatters. Last week 50 squatters were interviewed by 10 board officials on each of the three days that screening was conducted. Yesterday's interviews of the 300 people at the board offices in Langa were carried out by about 20 board inspectors assisted by about 10 interpreters. The inspectors were prepared to continue to work until late in the night if this was necessary to complete the screening. A spokesman said the last of the 750 people would be screened today. Mr T Bezuidenhout, Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape, said that once all the interviews had been completed each case would be reviewed on merit. His officials would work "flat out" to complete the task by April 16. Dr Koornhof also pledged that the squatters would have immunity from arrest until April 16.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Apr 82 p 82]

RENE PLEA TO BOTHA--Victoria.--President France Albert Rene has sent a message to the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, asking him to spare the lives of three condemned members of the African National Congress. "Having been made aware of the decision of the South African Supreme Court of Appeal to confirm the death sentences imposed by the Supreme Court of Pretoria on three members of the African National Congress, we wish to appeal to you and to your Government on behalf of the people and Government of Seychelles not to carry out the death sentence on these three young men on humanitarian grounds," the official Seychelles agency quoted President Rene as saying. "It is our sincere hope that you will give very serious consideration to our request," the message said. News of the message coincided with an announcement that a trial date would be fixed no later than June 16 for seven foreign mercenaries held on treason charges in connection with an abortive coup against President Rene's socialist Government on November 25. Four of those held here are South African citizens. Under Seychelles law, even foreigners may be charged with treason. The charge carries a maximum penalty of death by hanging.--Sapa-AP. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Apr 92 p 3]

IMMIGRATION FIGURES--South Africa gained an additional 3 538 immigrants during November last year, the Prime Minister's office said at the weekend. During the same period, 566 people left South Africa's borders to settle elsewhere. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Apr 82 p 7]

CSO: 4700/1100

PREFERENTIAL TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 31 Mar 82 p 2

[Text]

SWAZILAND has signed the Treaty establishing the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States.

Swaziland together with Lesotho which also signed at the same time, thus joined nine states which signed the Treaty last December.

The Treaty was signed by Minister for Commerce, Industry Mines and Tourism, Prince Ngaba last week in Lusaka, Zambia, where he had attended the Fifth Meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centre (MULPOC) for Eastern and Southern African states.

The Council of Ministers considered the Progress Report on the implementation of the approval work programme and priorities for 1981, and further adopted recommendations relating to the identification and implementation of specific projects for the period 1982 — 86, in the fields of agriculture, industry, transport, natural resources, trade and

Also to be established is a sub — regional export promotion training centre.

The Council also endorsed the implementation of a United Nations Transport and Communications Decade programme in Africa.

The meeting was attended by Ministers and Officials from Angola, Botswana, the Comoros, Dyebeini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Prince Ngaba was accompanied by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism, Rev. P.S. Mngomezulu, and other officials from the Department Customs and Excise, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Central Statistical Office.

Specific projects endorsed by the Council of Ministers included the following: Animal disease control, integrated rural development projects in feasibility study for the establishment of a sub — regional maize research centre; implementation of projects as a follow — up of the African Region Food Plan at national and intergovernmental levels as availability through waste reduction and improvement of marketing systems.

Another major step was the endorsement of a plan to establish an iron and steel industry; composite flour development and building and construction industries.

SWAZI CREWS TO OPERATE LEASED SA LOCOMOTIVES

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 31 Mar 82 p 3

[Text]

LOCOMOTIVES to be hired from the South African Railways will be operated by Swazi train-crews when the northern rail link materialises.

This will provide the opportunity for the training of Swazi staff in the skills of driving airbraked diesel-hauled block trains, according to the chief executive officer of Swaziland Railways, Mr. S.H. Botha.

Writing in the railways latest annual report just published, Mr. Botha said Swaziland Railways was looking forward to a period of expansion he stated that certain constraints were visualised, mainly in the area of capital funds, to take advantage of profit making opportunities on its existing lines and on the line to the north.

"Despite the energy crisis dieselisation in the near future appears to be virtually essential," said Mr. Botha. Steam operation was slow and expensive, he said, and spares for locomotives will become progressively more difficult to obtain since this method of haulage is being phased out in other countries. Haulage is being phased out in

other countries.

"Electrical operation, however desirable, requires a much higher traffic density than is foreseen on the Swaziland Railways in order to amortise its high capital cost," he said.

A further capital requirement of the railway, he said is for the augmentation of the wagon fleet which is at present inadequate to cope with needs. Traffic, he said, was being lost due to lack of empty wagons and that an attempt was being made to plug the gap by the conversion of iron ore wagons.

"The converted wagons, however, do not carry the most economic load and are not ideally suited for the traffics in which they will be utilised," he said.

Mr. Botha stated that the requirement is for specialised wagons dedicated to a particular traffic and operated in block loads with consequent advantages of reduced shunting, maximum availability and utilisation, thus ensuring optimum return on capital invested.

CSO: 4700/1071

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON KANGWANE PUBLISHED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 29 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued the following statement:

"The general public is warned that the subject of border and boundary adjustment is handled by His Majesty the King advised by his Government through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"The public is, therefore, warned that nothing outside the official statement made by His Majesty at Lozithehlezi Palace on March 19, 1982, through the Minister for Foreign Affairs should be said in this regard.

"Anyone who has a submission or contribution to make on this matter should do so through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which should also be consulted should any doubt arise on this subject."

On Firday, The Times of Swaziland pointed out the importance of a unified voice on the KaNgwane issue.

We said: "It is also important that at this crucial and delicate stage in the issue, only one spokesman for the nation should be named. Self-appointed spokesmen, although in high positions in the land, should not be allowed to confuse the issue with their own personal pronouncements."

CSO: 4700/1071

GOVERNMENT EFFORT TO CREATE JOBS REPORTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 31 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Mashumi Twala]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT is trying to stimulate all the different sections of the economy to create jobs for people, Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Nsibandze told a national careers' convention at Sowhlo stadium on Monday.

"Government is conscious and is doing everything to reduce the increasing rate of unemployment." "This," he added, "is an exercise to which government attaches considerable importance and seeks the views as well as the co-operation of the business community and international organisations," the DPM said.

"We are therefore grateful to our prospective investors as well as our own local labour intensive industries, some of which provide jobs to students during their school vacation," he said.

Senator Nsibandze said the country's education system was currently undergoing some changes designed

to harmonise with the demands of a diversified economy. He said: "More room is being made in the curriculum for practical and technical subjects."

He urged the students, to take advantage of such practical and technical subjects to get a job or a training opportunity. "In this connection, the importance of science and mathematics can therefore not be over-emphasised," Senator Nsibandze said.

He pointed out: "Swaziland's independence and her rapidly developing economy is making urgent and significant demands on the manpower that is presently fed out by our education system."

In this respect, he said, it is extremely important to make close links between the education and economic systems so that the investment put into one system complements and benefits the other.

"Educating a young person who will eventually

not make use of the knowledge gained is indeed a tragic waste of scarce resources: money, personnel and time," he said.

Senator Nsibandze declared that the country's total development can only be regarded as a reality when the majority of the people get benefit from the fruits of economic prosperity.

He said: "This in practical terms means the development of those areas where we find the majority of our people, that is in the rural areas, as you all are no doubt aware government is doing everything possible to improve the living standards of rural masses."

He told the participant students that even at their tender age, they are already aware of the development needs and objectives.

"You have seen some of the national strengths and weaknesses and as young citizens you should be filled with that desire to improve,

CSO: 4700/1071

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE MAKES AVAILABLE PAPER ON DISTRICT COUNCILS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

ELECTED councillors will represent the residents of wards in district council sessions, according to a bill for the re-establishment of district councils.

The councillors would also represent their respective wards in sessions of the ward development committee.

A paper on the re-establishment of the councils which was made available in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Prime Minister's Office said government authority in districts would be exerted by the district council, township authorities and village governments.

District councils would be composed of elected councillors from every ward, five nominated councillors from Party organisations in the district and three others to be nominated by the minister responsible for local government.

Elected members of parliament in the district and the regional MP who lived in the respective district would also be a member of the council.

Village chairmen nominated on a rotational system after every three years will also be members of the council provided their number did not exceed a third of all elected councillors, according to the paper.

The paper said that contrary to the previous system, the district executive chairman and his deputy would now be elected by fellow councillors during the first session after elections. They can contest for a successive term.

The councillors would serve

three years and not five as is the case with members of parliament, it explained.

The paper said urban areas with less than 30,000 people and thus did not merit qualify for urban councils would be treated as townships and would have their authorities.

Township authorities would have elected councillors from every ward in the township, not more than six, but not less than three councillors nominated by the district council and the MP resident in the township.

"Villages as governments would continue being the centre of a district council," the paper said. The village governments would have the same functions and hold the same sessions they do today, it added.

Permanent committees would be formed to be responsible for supervising and coordinating implementation in the various departments in the district councils.

The committees will be for finance and planning, manpower and administration/management, social services, economic services, and education.

Township authorities would have permanent committees for finance and administration/management, township planning, health and community development, works, education and commerce and economics.

District councils would have the powers to prepare their by-laws to be applied throughout the district, the paper said.

UN ANTI-APARTHEID TEAM PRAISES LIBERATION MOVEMENTS' CAMPS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

THE United Nations anti-apartheid team now touring Tanzania has been impressed with the quality of organization, self-sufficiency and high level of education in the liberation movements' camps.

Speaking to the *"Daily News"* in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the President of the International Committee of Solidarity with the struggling women of South Africa and Namibia, Ndugu Jeanne-Martin Cisse said refugees were less burdensome to the government because they had attained an appreciable degree of self-sufficiency which made it easier to attract material aid from external agencies.

Ndugu Cisse said the team had observed that refugees in Tanzania were practical and objective, trying as much as possible to avoid rhetoric.

She added that their visit to the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College and Mazimbu Children's Centre in Morogoro had enabled them to realise that refugees who apply rational organizational methods can't face acute frustrations.

Both the college and the children's centre are run by the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa.

"We found out that those two centres in Morogoro are engaged in economic ventures such as carpentry workshop, architectural unit, teachers'

training department and agricultural projects which provide them with sufficient food," Ndugu Cisse explained.

In Morogoro, the team exchanged views with ANC women leaders on various ways and means the international community can assist them.

The team hoped that the Brussels Conference on Women and Apartheid next month will positively endorse their recommendations.

Ndugu Cisse said that her team would recommend that the present ANC centres in Morogoro be expanded and a nursery school and a technical vocational training school be set up as a matter of priority.

"Faced with the task of presenting Frontline States' findings to the Brussels conference, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim rendered valuable suggestions to the team," Ndugu Cisse said.

Meanwhile, an official of the Pan African Congress (PAC), Ndugu Ike Mafole told the *"Daily News"* that PAC had submitted to the special team a number of project proposals to be transmitted to the Brussels conference.

He said the proposals included the establishment of a day-care centre in Bagamoyo, support to income generating skills like tailoring and printing work.

TSA EXPORT REPORT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Tanzania Sisal Authority (TSA) exported 26,685 tonnes of sisal fibre worth 109,242,638/00 between July and December, last year, according to an implementation report issued here.

The report, circulated to members of the Regional Development Committee (RDC) at its recent meeting, said the sisal industry has set a country side production target of 577,500 tonnes for the next five years beginning 1982/83 at a cost of 1,927,430/-, expected to fetch some 2,887,500,000/-.

However, the report pointed out several setbacks facing the sisal industry in the country. They include inadequate farming equipment, transport and the existing delapidated machines in most estates.

Meanwhile, a total of 140,800,787/- was spent on various development projects in the region in the last six months beginning July, last year.

CSO: 4700/1105

MWANZA LEAVE EXTENSION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Hamidu Bisanga]

[Text]

THE Mwanza Textile Mills (MWATEX) has again extended for an additional one month, compulsory leave without pay to its 2,000-plus workers because of the current power problem in Mwanza town.

MWATEX Administrative Manager, Ndugu C.C. Gondwe, told the *Daily News* from Mwanza yesterday that the leave scheduled to end on April 4, had now been extended to May 3 because the power problem still persisted.

The workers have been on leave since January 18. They began with annual leaves but MWATEX later extended them to compulsory leave without pay for a month and later 19 days.

Mwanza has been experiencing power failure for the last four months following the breakdown of three of the four newly installed

power generators at the Nyakato Station.

The situation led to power rationing between industrial and domestic consumption, resulting in most factories closing down or sending workers on compulsory leave.

However, early this week the Deputy Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Edgar Maokola-Majogo, told reporters in the Lake Victoria town that power would resume to almost normal by today following the rehabilitation of one of the broken down generators.

According to Ndugu Maokola-Majogo, the two generators would produce some eight megawatts of power, bringing the supply to normal. A team of two engineers from Norway is currently in the town repairing the generators.

However, Ndugu Gondwe said the rehabilitation of the second generator could not suffice the town's power demand immediately for both industrial and domestic use.

CSO: 4700/1105

BANK GIVES ABOUT EIGHT PERCENT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE INDUSTRY ASKS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Bank of Tanzania has allocated 428.85m/- in foreign exchange to the industrial sector for the period between last January and next June, representing only 8.4 per cent of the total requests.

A spokesman of the bank told *Shihata* in Dar es Salaam yesterday that requests for the industrial sector amounted to 5,102.9m/-. "But in view of our ailing economy the bank could only provide 428.85m/-," he added.

The spokesman said allocation was divided into two groups. One is for industries which produced for the domestic market and the other for those which produced for export markets.

He said industries for domestic markets had requested 4,580.6m/- but the bank allocated only 403.85m/- while industries for export markets obtained an allocation of 25m/- against 522.3m/- applied for.

He explained that industries

which produced for domestic markets using local raw materials had requested 575.6m/- and have been allocated only 77.28m/- while those which import most of the raw materials have been given 322.25m/- compared to 3,344.2m/- requested.

Small scale industries, were allocated 4.42m/- out of the requested 660.8m/-.

On industries which produced for export markets, the spokesman said requests for those which used local materials totalled 216.5m/- but the bank could only allocate 12.8m/-.

Industries which imported raw materials and the small scale sector were allocated 12.2m/-. They had applied for a total of 305.8m/-.

According to the spokesman, industries like textile mills fall under the group using local raw materials and those like Aluminium Africa, are in the category of those requiring imported raw materials.

CSO: 4700/1105

JAPANESE CONSTRUCTION FIRM ENGINEERS SURVEYING ZANZIBAR ROAD

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The Japanese construction firm, Kajima, may win a Zanzibar government contract to build a seven-mile road stretch from Kulioni in Zanzibar town to Bububu police station.

Four Kajima engineers are in Zanzibar to survey the route following the signing of a memorandum of agreement here last week between the Zanzibar Government and Kajima.

The Director of Planning in the Zanzibar Ministry of Communications and Transport, Ndugu Sheha Mohamed, has said work on the road would start after Kajima had submitted designs and cost estimates for the job to the Zanzibar Government for study and approval.

The road to be a double-lane will have six modern bridges to allow free flow of traffic to and from Zanzibar town.

Ndugu Sheha added that the government has given priority on this road because it connects the town with agriculturally rich areas of Bububu and Mfenesini.

In addition, most factories including the key textile mill operated by (PCOTEX), shoe and cigarettes factories are located along the road.

The Mtoni power station receiving hydro-electricity power from Ubungu, Dar es Salaam for distribution throughout the Zanzibar Island, is also based along the road.

At the moment the road is very narrow and its bridges are too old to cope with heavy traffic and load, the director explained.

Kajima has built a name in Tanzania after successfully completing the construction of an ultra-modern 65m/- Selander Bridge along Bagamoyo Road in Dar es Salaam a month ahead of schedule.

CSO: 4700/1105

INDIAN EXPERT SAYS NATION WILL BE 'MAJOR BREADBASKET OF AFRICA'

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Tanzania's agricultural potential, if properly utilised, could make the country a major bread basket in Africa, according to an Indian agricultural expert who ended a tour of Tanzania yesterday.

The potential could be utilised through increased irrigation farming, more manpower for agriculture, and improving the yield in high potential and less risky areas by introducing the best available technology, the expert, Dr. S. M. Swaminathan, said.

He told pressmen at the Kilimanjaro Hotel that not many countries in Africa had good soil, irrigation potential and livestock pasture as Tanzania. "Tanzania is very well endowed."

"In the long-term, Tanzania will be a major bread-basket of Africa," Dr. Swaminathan said.

He advised that the agricultural research system in the country should be strengthened because it was catalytic to improved agricultural production.

Dr. Swaminathan said during his tour he had talks with government authorities including President Nyerere and Prime Minister Msuya and ministers. The need to improve production in Tanzania featured prominently in the talks.

During the talks too, potential areas of cooperation between India and Tanzania were located, he said.

He said a follow-up team would arrive in the country for further discussions.

"We hope the follow-up team will be able to evolve a programme where the co-operation aspects shall be specifically provided for," Indian High Commissioner to Tanzania P.N.S. Malik, who was present, said.

The team is expected to be in Tanzania for up to 15 days.

Dr. Swaminathan stressed the need for demonstration farms on which peasants would learn. "Seeing is believing," he said.

He said peasants were not conservative and could learn from the experts.

MBEYA REGION WORKS OUT NEW SYSTEM TO BUY GRAIN FROM PEASANTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

MBEYA Region, which ranks among the leading food crop producing regions in the country, has worked out a new system of buying and collecting grains from peasants in a major effort to fight unscrupulous middlemen.

Middlemen dealing in food crops have been on the increase in the region over the last three years.

Under the new system which has been approved by a recent Regional Development Committee meeting, all villages, state farms and individual farmers would be obliged to sell their crops to the National Milling Corporation (NMC).

According to the new system, effective this season, 75 per cent of the maize harvest and other grains from village communal farms, state farms and large scale private farmers will have to be sold to NMC.

Every family would be obliged to sell to the NMC not less than two bags of grains from the family farm, according to the system.

However, some families would sell to the NMC more grain according to the size of their farms, the season's harvest and the size of the family as assessed by authorities in the respective villages.

Announcing the new system, the Mbeya Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Kingunge Ngombale Mwiru, said the new measures were adopted following an increase in the sale of food crops in the racketeers

market.

This would enable the region to fight against the middlemen and to ensure that it contributed appreciably to the national strategic food reserve.

It is believed about half the marketed crop falls into the hands of the middlemen.

Ndugu Ngombale-Mwiru said that although Mbeya produced surplus food which could have been distributed to other areas in the country hit by shortages, the region had failed to contribute more due to the middlemen. The middlemen even smuggled crops out of the country, he said.

He said that under the system, Mbeya Region expected to buy and collect a total of 40,000 tons of grains from growers this season.

The amount excludes the harvest from state farms at Mbarali and Magamba in Mbeya and Mbozi districts respectively.

Ndugu Ngombale-Mwiru said for the system to succeed and to meet the target of collecting grain, villages had been directed to start estimating the anticipated yields for every farm and to submit their reports to the district Party secretaries before the end of this month.

He said the NMC would be required to enter into agreements with villages, state farms and private farmers after the figures had been submitted.

He said the sale of grain to the NMC in villages would be supervised by the village governments.

BRIEFS

INDIAN EEDC DELEGATION ARRIVES--A five-man delegation from the Engineering Export Promotion Council (EEPC) of India arrived in Dar es Salaam yesterday for talks with government, banking and trade officials in the country. The officials are expected to discuss the strengthening of cooperation in various economic and commercial fields and identify new areas of cooperation between Tanzania and India. The Indian team will hold officials of the ministries of Industries, agriculture, communications and transport, finance, trade and works. The visitors will also hold talks with officials of the Tanzania Cotton Authority, the National Textiles corporation, the Domestic Appliances and Bicycle Company and the Agricultural and Industrial Supplies Company. by EEPC Chairman, Mr. G.D. Shah, the team includes EEPC Executive Director, Dr. R.K. Singh, Deputy General Manager of Export and Import Bank of India, Mr. R.C. Dhall, the Shekar Iron and Steel Works Managing Director, Mr. S.K. Misra, and the Lakshmi Textile Mills project Manager, Mr. V. Jagannathan. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Apr 82 p 3]

PLANNED COTTON PRODUCTION INCREASE--A campaign is underway in Mwanza to urge peasants to spray their cotton farms with insecticides to ensure good yield next season. The Tanzania Cotton Authority (TCA) Regional Manager, Ndugu A. Mashamba has told Shihata in Mwanza that the campaign had been launched to ensure maximum yield from the low acreage of cotton by minimising destruction of the crop by pests. He explained that this season cotton growers cultivated 250,000 acres instead of 400,000. He attribute the low acreage to drought and more concentration on food crops. Ndugu Mashamba however pointed out that if good crop husbandry were applied, it would be possible to produce 100,000 bales of cotton. This season's target is 76,000 bales. Meanwhile, the regional manager said the cotton buying season in the region officially ended on the March 15. He said the TCA branch bought 50,471,220 kilogrammes of cotton worth more than 185m/-. However, buying stations are still open, he said. Ndugu Mashamba said 49,116,683 kilogrammes of the cotton bought was of the AR type while 1,354,537 kilogrammes was of the BR type, adding that most of it had been sent to ginneries. It was expected that during the 1981/82 season, the yield would have amounted to 63 million kilogrammes of cotton but production fell short by about 12 million kilogrammes because of drought. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Apr 82 p 1]

LCY DELEGATION--A five-member delegation from the League of communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) was expected to arrive in Dar es Salaam last night for

five-day visit to the country. The delegation would be led by Ndugu Ham-di [unclear], a member of the presidency of LCY's Central Committee. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Apr 82 p 1]

MOZAMBIQUE-TANZANIA FOREIGN RELATIONS CENTER--Foreign Affairs Minister Salim Ahmed Salim will today award certificates to 20 students of the Dar es Salaam-based Mozambique-Tanzania Centre for Foreign Relations who have completed an advanced diploma course in international relations. The centre's Director, Ndugu O. H. Tesha, said in the city yesterday that the graduation ceremony would be preceded by the fourth session of the centre's Governing Council. He said issues to be discussed include the performance of the centre and of its trainees for the 1981/82 academic year, and estimates for the 1982/83 fiscal year. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Apr 82 p 1]

CSG: 4766, 1105

COUNTRY SEEN MOVING TOWARDS FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY

London WEST AFRICA in English 5 Apr 82 pp 930-932

[Text]

A correspondent reports on Togo's progress in its own Green Revolution programme, and examines how the country is aiming to feed itself by 1985.

AFRICA may be facing a food crisis as the United Nations World Food Council has just predicted, but amid all the reports of declining food production and threats of hunger and malnutrition there are one or two signs of countries fighting back and, against all the odds, actually achieving self-sufficiency.

Togo, for example, which is one of the smallest countries in West Africa, launched its own Green Revolution five years ago. Already it is making useful progress in its bid to feed itself.

A progress report at the half-way stage shows that it is on target to be self-sufficient by 1985.

A wide range of incentives have stimulated agricultural production. Marketing activities have been streamlined. Greater attention has been paid to boosting exports. Agricultural training programmes have been introduced for young farmers.

Togo is also in the course of achieving results with its farms policy offering land and accommodation to farmers who are prepared to move into less densely-populated areas. In one project alone over 800 farmers have increased their earnings no less than 11 times compared with what they made on their previous farms.

Acting on the assumption that a hungry man is unable to contribute to the development of his country, the President, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, proclaimed 1975 as the year of the farmer and introduced a wide range of agricultural reforms and tax benefits. These were followed by the declaration of the Green Revolution in 1977.

Priority was given then to four main areas:

- development of subsistence crops like cereals, legumes, fruits, root crops and oil crops.
- diversification of crop production to stimulate exports.
- development of animal production.
- expansion of forestry and some reserves.

Since then more steps have been taken to improve conditions of the Togolese farmer.

Extra funds

Government grants allocated to agriculture have increased by 23 per cent. Subsidies have been introduced, such as 50 per cent on fertilisers and pesticides. Various organisations, like the Office Regionale pour la Population des Produits Vivriers (ORPV); the Office des Produits Agricoles du Togo (OPAT); the Société pour la Regeneration de la Cafetière et de la Cacaoyere (SRRCC); Togograin and the Société Togolaise de Coton (SOTOCO), have been provided with extra funds.

A new 1,800-hectare plantation at Anie, famous for its Research Institute for Cotton, will shortly be producing 6,000 tons of refined sugar a year, enough to supply 60 per cent of national consumption. A further 4,000-hectare complex at Tchaoudjo on the River Mono will increase production by a further 30,000-40,000 tons, which should provide a surplus for export after meeting the remaining domestic demand. Plans are also in hand for a major 10,000-hectare soyabean plantation.

Palm cultivation has been stepped up:

5 200 hectares of palms have been planted by the Société Nationale de Développement du Palmier à Huile (SONAPH). Plans to redress the balance in food imports and exports have also led to the development of more rice and cotton growing.

Togolese coffee production has reached a level of about 30,000 tonnes a year. Crops have been upgraded by establishing high-quality plants and improving cultivation methods including more efficient pruning and use of fertilisers. Cotton production is increasing, having already reached a level of about 25,000 tonnes, with a target of 50,000 tonnes set for this year.

Assistance has also been provided in a variety of ways, such as higher prices for exports; equipping of rural communities with agricultural machinery; providing village hydraulics for the installation of water supplies and sinking wells and agricultural training schemes.

The government is also building-up food reserves which could feed the population in the event of disaster, as well as providing a surplus for the food processing industry and for exports.

There are plans to exploit water resources by making small artificial lakes, thus minimising climatic hazards faced by the small farmer, and creating numerous zones of "safe" agriculture.

Just 10 miles south of Mango, for example, in the northern part of the country, a major land reclamation programme on the outskirts of the famous Keran game reserve has created new farms equipped with wells and water supplies. Previously uncultivated grassland is now planted with millet, maize and rice. A new village, complete with school and clinic, has been built for 100 people who were previously scattered in different parts of the reserve. As a result, poaching has been virtually eliminated and the animal population is again increasing (the scheme has been criticised, however, for the authoritarian way it has been applied).

Regional centres

Another important factor in Togo's Green Revolution is the continued improvement in relations between technicians from different government agricultural departments and the rural population itself. Regional centres, for example, have

been established for training young people.

In applying its new farms policy Togo picks brains (and aid) where it can: its plans for developing the Kara region, for example, were discussed with representatives from the European Development Fund. To qualify, candidates have to be at least 25 years old, married and in good health. They are provided with food and housing for their first year. Each family is given five hectares of cultivable land on arrival, half of which is to be cultivated and managed under the project. Seed is provided free of charge.

By the second year, the farmer is required to grow cotton as well as staple food products, but he is free to dispose of his crops as he wishes. They can be sold to the project itself or, for example, to Togograin for distribution in urban areas.

The average farmer's revenue is more than 10 times that of his original farm. Communal facilities include schools, an adult literacy scheme, a maternity unit, a health centre and a market. Mills for grinding grain are shared under a co-operative system. Tremendous problems have been surmounted in this successful scheme which has brought increased production, eliminated hunger in the area and made a valuable contribution to national development.

New wells and boreholes have been constructed together with a wide range of internal roads and links with the national network. Both internal perimeter roads and roads giving direct access to the national network have been built to open up the area to the rest of the country with obvious advantages.

Road Development 1980-81

Sectors	Internal perimeter roads	Roads linking with national highway
Agbassa	18.1 km	5.5 km
Broukou	33.4 km	4.8 km
Misseouta	17.9 km	5.5 km
Bidjanda	16.2 km	4.0 km
Agounde	12.7 km	15.0 km
TOTAL	98.3 km	32.8 km

The achievements may be modest by European standards. But they are a major step forward for a country fighting for self-sufficiency against the odds; and, apparently, against all the statistics kept by the United Nations World Food Council.

Water supply 1980-81

<i>Sectors</i>	<i>No. of farmers per sector</i>	<i>No. of wells and boreholes</i>	<i>No. of people per waterpoint</i>
Agbassa	122	10	12.2
Broukou	181	22	12.8
Misseouta	167	9	18.5
Bidjande	104	7	14.8
Agounde	133	6	22.8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	807	54	14.9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Some of the results so far are as follows:

<i>Crop production</i>	<i>Surface area</i>	<i>Yield per hectare</i>	<i>Production</i>
<i>Crops 1980-81</i>			
Sorghum	806 ha	785 kg/ha	632 tonnes
Rice	110 ha	1,600 kg/ha	176 tonnes
Groundnuts	116 ha	1,242 kg/ha	144 tonnes
Maize	120 ha	1,164 kg/ha	140 tonnes
Yams	61 ha	11,000 kg/ha	671 tonnes
Beans	140 ha	na	na
Cassava	102 ha	na	na
Cotton	106 ha	735 kg/ha	78 tonnes
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,567 ha	1,567 kg/ha	1,841 tonnes
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

CSO: 4700/1079

SERIES ON FUTURE REGIONAL ASSEMBLY WORKINGS

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 16-24, 27 Feb-1 Mar 82

[Articles by Tshimanga Mujangi: "How the Future Regional Assemblies Will Operate"]

[16 Feb 82 pp 1, 7]

[Text] The year 1982, which has just begun, is a decisive one for the authentic Zairian revolution, because the Zairian people will put into practice one of the great resolutions of the 2nd regular congress of 1977, namely regional economic decentralization in Zaire.

At the next regular meeting of the MPR, which will begin on 1 March, the MPR Central Committee will examine in depth the way in which this regional economic decentralization will be applied. While awaiting the decisions from this organ of conception, orientation, inspiration and decision, we thought it worthwhile to make some suggestions on the way in which the regional assemblies ought to operate. The question is timely and is worthy of being asked quite strongly. The regional assemblies that are to be installed after the next general elections will constitute a real test of how the country's new regional economic decentralization policy will actually work. Hence the importance of paying special attention to this initial experiment. Its success will guarantee Zaire's future, while its failure will delay once again the end of the economic crisis that has prevailed in this country for nearly a decade and will thereby postpone a new era in the life of this society.

Consequently, it requires a long and careful preparation devoid of the last-minute improvisation that has become something of a rule in an Africa looking for its own identity. Thus, in this analysis, we will consider the role of the regional assemblies, the duties of the regional advisor, the powers of the regional assemblies, and the kind of regional executive who is to work in partnership with the regional assembly.

It should be noted that this analysis will not deal with the zone and collective councils, which are to be installed at the regional assemblies according to State decision No 05/CC/81 dated 8 June 1981. There is a simple reason for it. We think the regional assemblies deserve special consideration as a current policy innovation and that what is said about the regional assemblies also concerns *mutatis mutandi* the zone and collective councils.

[Text] The political motivation behind the establishment of the regional assemblies is the ways and means of promoting general economic development in the country through economic decentralization. Hence development was made an imperative mission for the future regional assemblies.

By making these regional assemblies development and not purely political structures, the MPR is making a decisive commitment in terms of general orientation in this next to last decade of the 20th century.

Indeed, Zaire became independent 21 years ago. But it still has a long way to go in terms of development. The solution to the problem seems to involve decentralizing some development tasks to a certain extent. This means that adequate structures will have to be established. The installation of regional assemblies seems to be the best response to this problem, for various reasons.

The transition from excessive centralization to regional economic decentralization must not be interpreted as a simple social fact. It signifies rather a conceptual change inaugurating a new policy in the field of development, namely national development based on grassroots units and centered on regional particularisms. This means that from now on development action will not be uniform for the whole country. Consideration will be given to the internal and external factors of success.

The mission of the future regional assemblies will then consist in favoring regional self-development and concerted regional development.

Regional Self-Development

Development is not something that State agents have to do by themselves for the benefit of the population.

In other words, the people cannot expect the State to offer them development on a silver platter without any effort on their part. The "provider state" must disappear from Zaire, as the Founder-President of the Republic never ceases to reiterate. Of course, in its capacity as the primary agent of development, the State has to create the minimal conditions for success in the regions. But the people remain the artisans of their own development.

To achieve this objective, the policy of making the beneficiaries of development responsible for it is proving indispensable. This concern is met perfectly by putting the regional assemblies on the list of organs under the MPR on which representatives mandated by the people will be seated.

The regional elected officials will have to find the secret of development for their constituents and persuade them to undertake self-development orchestrated according to the tune of regional sentiment.

This is especially true because development undertaken at the regional level has many more chances of succeeding than that done without much wisdom at the national level. In other words, national development cannot be achieved better than at the regional level. Microdevelopment is a solid basis for achieving macrodevelopment through the efficient exploitation of the various regions' peculiarities. This is that task that has fallen to the regional assemblies because it is the closest to them, the most palpable and concrete. Africans do not like to concern themselves with something far away or abstract.

Also, in the field of economics, the production sector no longer shows the tendency to self-measurement that it used to. The people and authorities are embarrassed to publish figures on production, because they would cause a scandal. Rural promoters are so only on the letterheads that flood the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development bureaus, or those of the General Planning Commission; every day they receive floods of requests for rural development funds.

This is indeed a bitter pill. But it is no exaggeration. Hence the policy of regional economic decentralization offers the chance of stimulating a spirit of competition and emulation that is completely absent today. Each region will be considered large or small, important or unimportant only as a function of the degree of development it has attained in the marathon competition that will soon begin.

[18 Feb 82 pp 1, 7]

[Text] An Ace in the Hole for Concerted Regional Development

Our correspondent Tshimanga Mujangi's important analysis of the regional assemblies showed us yesterday what this future party organ's role is to be. Today, his analysis shows how this role is to affect to concerted development of the region.

The second parameter of regional economic decentralization, as outlined above, is concerted development.

This means self-development as a motivating force for development must be practiced methodically and rationally. It calls for a certain amount of order in its workings.

In the previous chapter, which was devoted to the principle of self-development as the first parameter of regional economic decentralization, we emphasized that policy will rely on regional characteristics as a rule. But this approach will bear fruit only if it is based on concerted development. Concertation involves three basic ideas, namely planning the objectives to be achieved, rationality of action, and the interaction of development agencies.

Planning Objectives

One of the essential tasks entrusted to the regional assemblies is to motivate the economic and social life of the region. But this motivation must have planning as a support if it is to be effective.

In the context of economic decentralization, we define planning as a process that consists in setting coherent, prioritized and orderly objectives as a function of certain eventualities and in choosing the means adequate to attain them. From this viewpoint, the regional assemblies ought not to consider isolated acts that may be good on occasion but ultimately self-contradictory. Rather they ought to consider the coherence of all regional political action in time and space. We consider that planning involves setting objectives by means of making rules for the spontaneous tendencies that may appear and bending them to the needs of concerted development.

As a general movement, planning also implies the careful preparation of reports, which is indispensable to the success of any program. Hence any regional development decision must first be carefully studied on the basis of information drawn from reliable sources. Snap decisions dictated by the circumstances of the moment are often more spectacular than effective. We are convinced that the regional assembly will provide an ideal operating framework.

[19 Feb 82 pp 1, 7]

[Text] The Interaction of Development Agencies

In this last article, our correspondent concludes his considerations of the essential role of the future regional assemblies. He will next examine the role of the regional councilor.

Rationality of Action

We said earlier that one of the essential tasks of the regional assemblies is regional self-development. To achieve this, it will not be necessary to undertake a great series of development actions. But these actions must make it possible to achieve the objectives assigned by the regional plan in harmony with the national plan.

Hence it is recommendable that future regional councilors avoid in letters and words the tendency to activism and euphoria that can dull the initial impetus of an action, stifle enthusiasm in the people and break the rhythm of work. That is why regional councilors should imbue their work with the guiding principles of rationality, the main ones being:

- refusal to waste energy,
- ordering actions according to priority,
- methodical work habits,
- prioritization of group needs,
- supervision of action,
- concern for efficiency,
- primacy of quality,
- shunning improvisation,
- fear of dispersed efforts,
- use of self-criticism,
- correction of mistakes,
- concertation instead of power plays,
- dialogue as a form of debate.

Regional councilors should make these principles their operating bible.

Interaction of Development Agencies

To accomplish its mission, the regional assembly must strive to create working conditions favorable to all agencies of regional development. By agencies of regional development, we mean all those who take part in developing the area. These are, notably:

regional authorities,
international organizations of development (World Bank, PUND [UNDP, United Nations Development Program], etc.),
philanthropies (foundations and similar institutions),
religious groups,
large mining, industrial and commercial companies (GECAMINES [General Quarries and Mines Company], MIBA [Bakwanga Mining Company], SNCZ [Zairian National Rail-Road Company], SOMINKI [Mining and Industrial Company of Kivu], KILO-MOTO [expansion unknown], etc.),
rural promoters.

As concerns the regional authority, the regional assembly ought to avoid creating needless conflicts between itself and the authorities. Regional councilors ought to seek above all to establish a climate of agreement within the region. Any tension between them and the leaders of the region could have unfortunate effects that would be bad for the development plan.

The regional assembly will have to orient the development projects by international development organizations as well as by those of philanthropic institutions in order to bring them into harmony with the framework of regional planning.

The regional assembly will also have to allow the large mining, industrial and commercial companies working in the territory under its jurisdiction to operate in the interests of the people, so that the country may reap a real and direct benefit from the operations of these companies.

As for religious groups, the regional assembly will lend them its aid and encouragement so that they may pursue their social work under the guidelines set by the regional councilors. The councilors ought to refrain from any untimely interventions liable to impede the work of the churches. But they should also help them stick to the framework of regional development.

Finally, the regional assembly will have to pay special attention to rural promoters. The emergence of this category of regional development agents should greatly concern the regional assembly, because upon them will the economy of the region depend, as it once rested on the shoulders of the colonialists.

To sum up, we can conclude that the role that has fallen upon the regional assemblies is an enormous one. It consists in making the efforts of the various socio-economic leaders in the region converge toward the social well-being of the people. In other words, it is to create conditions in the region that are favorable to the work of development agencies.

[Text] The Profile of the Regional Council

The mission of the future regional assemblies is a sublime one, as we have outlined earlier. But to accomplish it completely, the regional assemblies will need men who are intellectually, morally and politically devoted. They must be men who are intellectually competent, morally honorable, and politically militant. Otherwise, economic decentralization will not escape the fate of all good projects gone awry.

The Intellectually Competent Man

Development is one of those concepts that is hard to comprehend if one is not intellectually equipped to do so; its content is complex and the field of endeavor it covers is large. Indeed, development can be considered sometimes a policy, sometimes an economic system, sometimes a state, sometimes a characteristic, and so on.

From the point of view of politics, development is a desire to promote national life in its various sectors.

The political intent is based mainly on the choice of a political orientation intended to harmonize the various sectors. Thus, this promotion or development can operate either by sector or nationally, and either specifically or generally.

Thus, development can be sectorial, general or specific according to the desires of the political authorities.

Development is also an economic system. As such, the concept is shaped in terms of organization of the means of production and distribution of goods and services. In this context, development means "the system of individualization or collectivization of the ownership of the means of production and distribution of goods and services." Thus, according to the system adopted, development informs the choice of techniques, methods and means to be utilized for promoting the evolution and transformation of society in a positive manner.

Development also means a state. In this sense, one speaks of countries that are developed, underdeveloped, developing or in development. In other words, they indicate the degree of progress and technology acquired by a society. Development thus implies capital equipment.

But when the cultural and ethical aspects of a man or group of men are considered, development is equivalent to the "character" that the man or group has. That is why a man can be called underdeveloped even though he may possess great wealth, if he has cultural deficiencies or deplorable intellectual shortcomings. The same thing goes for a group of men.

Those are a few of the definitions of the concept of development. But a concept as complex and sophisticated as that requires sagacious and experienced leaders. Not just anybody can fill this position; it is no use running for the office if one is not capable of filling it. Ignorance will really hamper the work of the assembly.

The Morally Honorable Man

Honorability has been, throughout the centuries, the primary quality demanded of any elected official. Hence the title "honorable" conferred as a title in other countries on elected officials; it contains the essence of what the office requires.

Although Zaire has crossed this expression off its political vocabulary list, the virtue of an honorable person still has all its value for the authentic exercise of any public office.

Obviously, the regional councilor must be a morally upright man. In addition to the capacities required of him, he must possess undeniable moral qualities. Unlike the ethics of other peoples, such as the Jews, who urge members of the group to follow the teachings of their leaders even though the leaders themselves do not live up to their own recommendations (Matthew 23:1-3) In contrast, African ethics recommends preaching by example. It is altogether logical in the present situation that development leadership, i.e. the regional councilors, will have to be morally above reproach if their work is to bear fruit. They must be capable of inspiring faith, conviction and confidence in the rank and file. This is an essential condition of development. Without this credibility, everything they may propose to organize the working masses will remain a dead letter, however worthy their ideas may be.

In this context, the cardinal moral qualities of a regional councilor are:

belief in the primacy of the interests of the people,
leadership qualities to take the people toward a noble goal or a superior ideal,
the ability to criticize himself and to take criticism,
a sense of justice in actions as in words,
honesty and probity,
honorable motives,
dignified demeanor,
know-how.

A regional councilor with such ethical qualities would be the joy of his constituents, the pride of the regional assembly and the honor of the MPR.

[21-22 Feb 82 pp 1, 3]

[Text] The Regional Councilor: a Politically Militant Person

In defining the regional councilor as an honorable man, the author of this analysis demands that he also be a determined and committed party member. This is one of his characteristics.

Regional economic decentralization is organized in the framework of the general policy of the MPR. By that fact, the men called upon to implement this policy must possess above all some indispensable political qualities. In the terms of the

N'Sele Manifesto, "the Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR] affirms that all Zairians shall enjoy modern civilization. This technological civilization constantly extends the power of man over nature and his creative powers, but in order to improve the living conditions of each individual, it must be put to the service of all by the action of all. Only an economy under the control of the community and working for its benefit will make this possible."

The political program of the MPR requires candidates for public office to have political qualities such as, especially, party membership and patriotism.

The Constitution of the Republic of Zaire, article 33, defines the MPR as the Zairian nation in its political organization. A politically militant Zairian is one who lives in conformity with the basic ideas of his party. In this case, it is any Zairian who works for the triumph of the general will, national solidarity, justice, national unity, leadership unity, national awareness, authenticity, authentic Zairian nationalism, reliance on authenticity, and party supremacy.

Patriotism is also manifested in those who possess it by their love of country, an acute sense of nationalism, opposition to all that might fragment the nation, respect for authority, preservation of the institutions of the Republic, and defense of the country against domestic and foreign enemies.

This is the profile of the regional councilor.

When it comes to choosing people who meet these criteria, the Zairian people has great need of the party's help in making choices. That is why the MPR has a great duty in preparing carefully the forthcoming regional elections. To this end, the national press will have to play a great role for the electorate, after the example of any committed press.

The Executive Council, for its part, will have to take practical measures to inform the population effectively:

- (a) the elaboration of an electoral law that will set conditions of eligibility by taking into consideration the mission of the regional assemblies in the framework of the present decentralization,
- (b) the organization of an information campaign to inform the electorate of the traits appropriate to a regional councilor as determined by the exigencies of development,
- (c) the prohibition of candidates' engaging in practices that might alienate the electorate, e.g. corruption, offering presents of money or in kind, demagogical promises, intimidation, the threat of loss of job or acquired advantages, etc.

This pleads in favor of direct regional elections, for run-off elections decided by the Central Committee too easily favor unethical practices to convince the second-stage electors.

- (d) the establishment within the Executive Committee of an authority in charge of setting up the regional assemblies after the example of the ministry of General Affairs formed on the eve of the Congo's gaining independence in 1960,

(e) the elaboration of a common MPR electoral program by the authority in charge of setting up the regional assemblies in the name of the Executive Committee, a program that all the candidates would support in the electoral campaign.

[23 Feb 82 pp 1, 7]

[Text] The Powers of the Assemblies

- Having defined the mission and role of the regional assemblies and the profile of the regional councilor, the author of this
- analysis now takes up the powers of the regional assemblies.
- He begins with the powers of control and legislation.

State decision No 05-CC-81 of 8 June 1981 in policy, administration and judicial affairs concerning the creation of regional assemblies stipulates in title 1 part 1 that "the regional assemblies, like zone councils and collective councils, have deliberative powers."

But we think it would be consistent to grant them, in addition to deliberative powers, the power of legislation, control and discipline.

Legislative Power

True, the regional assembly can, by virtue of its deliberative power, proceed to examine or orally discuss any question put to it by regional authorities and give an opinion. But this deliberative power has no force on regional authorities. They can take it or leave it, as they choose.

In the present situation, the regional assembly could perform many services for the region if it were granted the power to legislate at the local level in relation to the requirements of regional development.

[24 Feb 82 pp 1, 7]

[Text] Powers of Control and Discipline

Besides legislative powers, the regional assembly ought to have the powers of discipline and control. It has the power of deliberation in order to make pronouncements on the management of public affairs.

Regional development covers a vast array of activities in the economic, social and cultural areas, namely:

- primary and secondary education,
- traditional medicine,
- the rural habitat,
- road maintenance,
- sports in rural areas,
- traditional powers,
- local public works,
- the regional development bank,
- rural development,

rural promotion,
local culture (dances, songfests, etc.),
farming.

Hence it is urgent to confer upon the future regional assemblies the power to legislate on local matters in order to play their role as a catalyst for regional development.

Some may be apprehensive that the regional assemblies might abuse their legislative powers if they recall the tumult that reigned in the unlamented provincial assemblies; but we assure them that the power of legislation would not permit motions of defiance or the like.

The Power of Control

In any organized human society, power is exercised by institutions or agencies in the name of the people and for the people. However, to check men's tendency to overstep their powers and not do exactly what is expected of them, the legislators provide a general check on State institutions and agencies.

In other words, a regular and effective control is indispensable at all levels in order to ensure the proper functioning of the State in its agencies and services. Constant supervision is necessary to remind officials at all levels that they cannot do just anything they please. Rather they must obey the rules and obligations attendant upon the accomplishment of their duties.

It follows, then, that the regional assemblies ought to be invested with the power of control especially in the area of the budget, because the drafting and application of the budget at the level of the regions and more local governments leaves a lot to be desired. The regional assemblies will thus be called upon to approve budgetary provisions drawn up by the regional authorities and to control the execution of the budget by the central government.

Also, the regional assembly must take the lead in regional development; it should therefore be invested with the power to follow up closely on the implementation of the regional development program, because we think from now on the regions must work on the basis of an annual plan of action.

The Power of Discipline

The Popular Movement of the Revolution has as many members as there are citizens of Hanoi, and all citizens are members of the party, unlike single-party regimes where some citizens may be outside the party.

This situation imposes a discipline without which the party would no longer be able to control its members. For this reason, the Central Committee of the MPR has established a standing commission on discipline whose role and mission are:

to follow up on and evaluate the behavior of party members in carrying out the wishes and resolutions of congress,
to preserve the achievements of the revolution and protect the party member in his rights and duties,
to follow up on the conduct of managers in the conduct of public business,
to investigate the honesty, honorability and credibility of public officials, and
to uncover any cases of nonfeasance and deviationism.

Given the size of the country and the large number of party members (28 million), the discipline commission of the Central Committee cannot effectively know of all cases of failure to meet party discipline that might arise at all levels of the population. Thus, the regional assemblies should be invested with disciplinary powers in the interests of effectiveness in order to be made aware of all cases of lapse in party discipline that occur among grassroots party members.

Thus, the Central Committee should define the assemblies' material and territorial competence in matters of discipline in order to avoid jurisdictional conflicts between it and its standing commission on discipline.

The Power of Deliberation

The power of deliberation that is granted to the regional assembly authorizes it to follow and express itself upon the conduct of public affairs throughout the region. By exercising this power to fulfill its mission of development, the regional assembly will engender lively debate. But this liveliness will be beneficial only to the extent that the regional councilors respect the different points of view that emerge in the course of debate.

The decisions of a good regional assembly should be the fruit of a confrontation of ideas, not a unanimity of ideas from groups that have no ideas, no initiative and, especially, no creative spark. Thus, according to the matter and subject under discussion, e.g. application of the regional budget, regional councilors may divide into radicalists and pragmatists. The radicalists might demand strict respect for budgetary provisions, while the pragmatists might consider that the application of the budget should take into consideration certain imponderables that might come up along the way. The same goes for traditionalism or modernism, which might color a debate as viewpoints on a problem relating to some aspect of custom.

But if its mission is to be well done, the assembly will need a healthy collaboration from an adapted form of regional executive power.

[27-28 Feb 82 pp 1, 7]

[Text] The Regional Executive

If regional economic decentralization is to accomplish the objectives decided upon, it will have to be accompanied by administrative decentralization. Otherwise, development mechanisms will always be stifled, which would lead straight to failure.

We mean by an adapted regional executive a group of regional services coordinated by the governor of the region and including the regional committee of the MPR and the regional government. The regional executive is the executive agency of the

region for implementing decisions made by the central agencies and the Executive Council. The role of the regional executive is:

- to channel the desires and aspirations of the regional party members and transmit them to the upper levels of the party for decision;
- to mobilize the population permanently for regional development;
- to organize the working masses politically and give the people exact information so as to give them an adequate political education;
- to apply conscientiously directives and measures for carrying out decisions from higher levels and the recommendations of the regional assembly;
- to defend the achievements of the revolution on the territory of the region and with unwavering vigilance.

The Regional Committee

When the proposed regional restructuring is finished, the role and definition of the Regional Committee as a branch of the regional executive will be somewhat modified.

In an administrative branch that has an assembly with the powers of deliberation, legislation, control and discipline and has an executive including all the political and administrative activities of the region, the existence of a regional committee under the present formula will be cumbersome. The regional committee includes the regional governor, the military area commander, the judicial representative, and the official for the regional center of research and investigation.

The new version of the regional committee will be defined as all the activities of the party in the region and will be made up of:

- a Regional Secretariat for mobilization and propaganda,
- a Regional Secretariat for the MPR Youth,
- a Regional Secretariat for the National Union of the Workers of Zaire,
- a Regional Secretariat for the National Association of Business in Zaire,
- a Regional Secretariat for Military Political Education.

This version will have the advantage of avoiding the present formula, which weighs down the regional apparatus and hampers its normal functioning by superimposing structures. This superposition is a source of many jurisdictional conflicts because it maintains a system of parallel authorities in the region.

However, the representatives on the bodies on the regional committee under the present formula could form a regional security council, which would correspond to their actual mission.

[28 Feb-1 Mar 82 pp 1, 9]

[Text] The Regional Government

This is the last installment of the interesting and profound analysis done by our correspondent, citizen Tshimanga Mujangi, on the way in which the future regional assemblies will function. We hope the readers will send us their reactions to these considerations and proposals.

The Regional Government

A second branch of the regional executive will be the regional administration. It will include all the regional administrative services presently set up as regional divisions.

But for reasons of efficiency, we suggest that the regional divisions be regrouped according to the objectives of regional development and headed by fewer regional administrations, with each regional division keeping its specific function in the following manner:

Regional administration of:

territorial administration, regional decentralization and customary affairs;
national defense, territorial security and veterans affairs;
information, culture, arts, sports, and leisure;
finance, budget, national economy, industry, and investments;
agriculture, rural development, environment, conservation and tourism;
public works, housing, land development, and planning;
transportation, communications, postal service and telecommunications;
real estate, mines, and energy;
health, social affairs, national and family solidarity;
primary and secondary education and scientific research;
public affairs, labor, and social welfare.

All the regional administrations as formulated above will constitute what we call here "regional government."

This restructuring call for an adaptation of functions so that decentralization may have all its meaning. Hence we propose the creation or readaptation in the region of the following functions:

The Regional President of the MPR and Governor of the Region

The governor of the region is the regional president of the MPR and coordinator of party activities and administrative services in the region.

The new function of the governor of the region should be conceived of as depending on the primacy of the Executive Council. It should meet two demands of development, namely the responsibility training of regional officials and the instillation of team spirit in their work.

The conduct of party and State affairs in the region seems to be the personal domain of the governor of the region, who is the sole administrator of the region. The regional party and administrative officials are not involved in decision-making concerning the workings of the region's government. They are often shoved aside and thus feel they have no responsibility.

This lack of responsibility and team spirit between the regional governor and the administrators is slowing the development of our regions. That is why we think it timely to give these administrators responsibility and create team spirit by adding two high officials to the office of the governor of the region; these officials would supervise each of the branches of the regional executive.

The MPR Regional Vice-President and Commissioner of the Region

The functions of the regional vice-president of the MPR continue to be exercised by the commissioner of the region.

However, following the example of the MPR deputy executive secretary, the regional commissioner will also supervise the various regional secretariats in charge of party activities.

By taking on specific political tasks, this high-level official will no longer be a kind of hybrid element, a jack of all trades falling into the cracks between politics and administration, which is a technical sector requiring specific training.

The Vice-Governor and Administrator of the Region

There is at present a regional director at the head of the State career service workers and agents in the region. But for the reasons of efficiency mentioned above, we propose that this position be raised to the level of regional administrator.

The high public administrator who will have the rank of regional commissioner ought to have to same advantages and material conditions as are allocated to the commissioner.

The regional administrator will work in the image of the vice-first State commissioner and the governor of the region in the conduct of traditional State administrative services. Hence he should also have the title of vice-governor of the region.

The Directors of Regional Services and Members of the Regional Government

As representatives of State commissioners and head of their departments responsible to the governor of the region, where they head up two or more regional technical services, the regional services directors are called upon to form the pillars of the regional edifice in the new organization. As members of the regional executive branch, they will involve their respective departments in the daily exercise of their functions.

Hence the creation of these positions and the appointment of worthy officials to head them, officials chosen from among the best State career agents, will be a masterstroke for regional decentralization.

As members of the regional government, the directors of regional services should have the rank of regional secretaries of the regional committee of the MPR and enjoy the same advantages and material conditions.

This will be the framework of the regional executive branch, as we have had the honor to propose it; it ought to be a partner to the regional assembly, as we show in the following paragraphs.

Conclusion

In the course of these articles, we have tried to define the role of the future regional assemblies, which we have called a force for development in the regions.

We have presented the profile of the regional councilor, whom we want to be intellectually capable, morally straight, and politically committed.

We have pleaded that the future regional assemblies be granted the powers of legislation, control and discipline in addition to the powers of deliberation granted them by State decision No 05/CC/81 of 8 June 1981.

We have also proposed that regional governments be placed at the head of the regions, governments that would form new and dynamic regional executive branches.

Finally, we have suggested that some functions be readapted at the regional level in order to create good working conditions for future regional assemblies.

The Central Committee has the authority to evaluate our proposals, which are intended to enable the future regional assemblies meet the great expectations of 30 million MPR members.

To conclude, we remind our readers that our previous articles have been directed, in order, to the following considerations and subjects: the regional development plan, the case of the Kasai Oriental region (first regular session), the attempt to ruralize and localize the population in integrated rural development, village society (2nd regular session), and the establishment of new departments in the Executive Council (3rd regular session).

Editor's note: The newspaper hopes its readers will react to the considerations of citizen Tshimanga Mujanyi and make their own contributions.

8782

CSO: 4719/636

GOVERNMENT INABILITY TO MAKE TIMELY DECISIONS HIT

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 2 Apr 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Government Must Make Faster Decisions"]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT's decision to extend the price freeze for another month to complete the price control review currently underway is symptomatic of an affliction which has hampered it since independence — the inability to make an important decision within a reasonable time.

The price freeze extension is not the first case. Two examples immediately come to mind.

- The still non-existent producer prices that were promised farmers by the beginning of March.

- And the last minute decision to extend the Preferential Trade Agreement with South Africa. The delay cost at least one local manufacturer a very profitable export market.

Defenders of the Government might say it is good that it is not rash, that it thinks things out before making important decisions (we know several businessmen who would like to debate that proposition). This is all well and good, but when does thoughtfulness become helplessness? The impression this newspaper gets from talking to businessmen, diplomats and civil servants is that Government gets "hung up", to use the American term, on petty details to the detriment of major policy decisions.

The Cabinet will debate a price increase of a few cents, when it should be setting the broad policy "tone" and letting its civil servants get on with the job. Let them worry about details, that's what they are there for.

Government's concern for the well-being of the common man is commendable. It is, in fact, this concern that is at the root of the "nit picking" that exasperates businessmen and diplomats so much.

But the common man can best be protected by a Government that sees the broad, long-term picture. To do that, Government has to learn to trust its own civil service, the managers of the parastatals and yes,

even commerce, industry and the commercial farmers, those much maligned pillars of our economy. •

The price freeze was a very unsatisfactory piece of "ad hoc" policy to begin with. By extending it, Government has only prolonged the problems it is trying to solve. No one benefits from that.

CSO: 4700/1072

MUGABE: 'STATE DOESN'T INTERFERE WITH PRESS'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

NEWSPAPERS in Zimbabwe are independent and operate without interference from the Government, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday.

Asked at the National Affairs Association meeting why the newspapers were attacking the ZAPU leadership, he said they were entitled to.

Those who felt they had been attacked unfairly should see the Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, or the editors.

"Although we do not agree with all that they publish the Government does not interfere. They are independent and pursue a line of their own," he said.

The Prime Minister said the recent resignations of nine MPs from the Republican Front were "a step in the right direction". The MPs would be able to take a stand in Parliament and criticise or support the Government objectively.

Asked if Zimbabwe would boycott the Commonwealth Games in Australia if New Zealand participated, Mr Mugabe said his Government would adopt the stand taken by other Organisation of African Unity and Commonwealth countries. He

hoped a formula would be worked out that would not jeopardise the games because the action would punish Australia more than New Zealand.

"In my opinion it would be unproductive if the games came to nil," the Prime Minister said. He said New Zealand had violated the Gleneagles Agreement by allowing South Africa's Springbok rugby team to play games there.

CORRUPTION

On corruption, he said checks would be made to stamp out malpractices in public offices and institutions.

He denied that some companies were frustrating Government efforts to transform the country into a socialist state. "In fact, we have received more offers than we can take for partnerships," Mr Mugabe said.

On new producer prices for farmers, he said the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, would soon bring the matter for discussion by the Cabinet. He advised the farmers not to insist on high prices as this would force the ordinary worker to demand higher wages.

The Prime Minister assured the farmers that they had nothing to fear because they were always being favoured by the Government for sustaining the continuity of the nation. Their case would be assessed on its merits.

CSO: 4700/1101

MUGABE WARNS AGAINST ARMED DISSENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] **MISGUIDED** dissident elements who want to take up arms are courting disaster, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday.

Addressing the National Affairs Association, he said the Government was committed to the sustenance of a non-racial democratic order and would not brook the actions of a misguided few who wanted to use the bullet to circumvent the ballot box.

"For those who live by the sword will as sure as death perish by the sword," the Prime Minister said.

He was glad that the mood of the people was for peace and progress, in accordance with the Year of National Transformation.

The state of peace enjoyed by people at the moment must continue to reign over the entire territory and all of Southern Africa as a condition of progress.

The people of Zimbabwe, after prolonged devastating war, were not willing to plunge into another violent conflict. "Hence every member of our society has a duty towards his neighbour to ensure his peace and not to draw him into a conflict situation," Mr Mugabe said.

It was only through peace that the economy of the country could thrive for the betterment and improvement of the lives of all the people.

"And only in this way, can the nation be at one and truly gear itself to the transformation through development," the Prime Minister said.

Cherishing ideas and mobilisation of resources could not translate the plans into reality unless and until the society was closely knit and motivated to action.

Mr Mugabe called for greater consultation between the Government and the people to conceive plans, share ideas and generally build up rapport.

The people themselves must interact more on their own and discover each other. As Zimbabweans they should speak, think and act as Zimbabweans before becoming conscious of colour, race, tribe or religion.

There would continue to be greater demand for effort from the Government and the people to establish better political and social leadership in the spirit of national reconciliation. "Until we are united, we are divided, and a divided nation is a nation at war with itself," said the Prime Minister.

The people envisaged greater endeavour by the State to consolidate peace and defend the country's democratic system and independence against internal and outside enemies. There would be greater participation by the people in ownership and exploitation of resources.

On regional co-operation, Zimbabwe would continue to play its part in SADCC to ensure the establishment of a regional economic order that could give independence in the region meaningful concept. This called for all the people to put their human resources together in order to reap rewards.

Mr Mugabe who was speaking on Independence 1982 — the Way Ahead, said that after two years of independence ZANU (PF), as a party in government and as the Government itself, should be able to examine in both historical and qualitative terms the significance of independence to date.

Obligation

It should be able to scan the present and the future, and provide it with meaning, in a perspective and context governing the unfolding continual process of the revolution.

"The quality of independence was only progressively enhanced by total national commitment to its consolidation and sustenance.

"All the people had a constitutional obligation to uphold the hard-won peace and law and order. They also had a social and

moral duty to be reconciled to one another and hold themselves more as allies in the same national camp fighting for attainment of common national goals than as opponents or a divided people struggling against each other."

Zimbabweans could enhance the significance of their independence in material terms if, after defining their socio-economic goals, they could formulate effective means for their attainment.

During the last two years, the Government's priorities had been the resettlement and reconstruction programmes.

Efforts had been made to extend social services so that they could affect as many people as possible and sustain the country's industrial and commercial sectors as well as improving the conditions of the workers.

The country's economy had moved forward with a growth rate of 14 percent at the end of 1980 and 8 percent in 1981, with agriculture being the major contributor.

Workers were better off today than they were two years ago and the rural masses had also been affected positively by the changes effected by the Government.

On external relations, the Prime Minister said the country had maintained "excellent" relations with most of the world, including neighbouring states.

"The only exception being the bad neighbour South Africa which has chosen to be the black sheep (or is it white?) of the family," Mr Mugabe said amid laughter from the audience.

He said there was a disturbing debit side from the rosy credit of the country's performance during the last two years. The performance of the mining industry had been adversely affected by the world recession and the

depressed minerals market with the price of gold tumbling from US\$900 an ounce to US\$325.

The constraints on the transport system, especially the railways, had tended to reduce the country's export capacity, although it had now started to pick up as some of the problems were being resolved.

The total impact of the features had been a reduction in foreign currency earnings and the creation of unfavourable balance of payments. The Government was discussing and finalising the three-year transitional national development plan which recognised the present realities of socio-economic system, programmes and projects.

The plan would seek to transform the system in the direction of given objectives, using a well evaluated structure of sectoral strategies. The Government was committed to the creation of a socialist and egalitarian society and its economic direction would decidedly be socialist.

Under the plan, \$4 billion would be spent over a three-year period. The Prime Minister said 55 percent of the amount was expected to come from the public sector while 45 percent would come from the private. Zimcord funds totalling \$1.3 billion in pledges would be harnessed under the plan.

Mr Mugabe said the Government would need substantial commercial farming land for resettlement purposes and requested the commercial farmers to co-operate by surrendering part of their land and not to resist.

MUGABE ON EDUCATION, SELF-RELIANCE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

EDUCATION must develop the ability and capability of the people to help themselves, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday.

Opening the new wing of the nutrition, hygiene and child care department at Silveira House, near Salisbury, he said it was only through proper skills and attitudes to work that the country could forge ahead from economic colonialism to economic independence.

"We desire an education that is orientated towards the needs of our society... a people-orientated system that will produce the skills we need to achieve our social goals."

The centre, headed by Mr Mugabe's young sister, Miss Sabina Mugabe, would provide skills in collective farming, nutrition, hygiene, child care, leadership, dressmaking, typing, bookkeeping and commercial practice.

The acquisition of skills from the institute would add more quality to the life, not only of the students themselves, but also to their local communities and the nation as a whole. The graduates would form a vital part of the new cadreship which the country urgently required for

the successful conduct of the struggle for economic independence.

"These are the cadres who, living with the people, will fire the last bullets that will eliminate from among the people our inhuman enemies, namely poverty, ignorance, hunger, malnutrition and disease," the Prime Minister said.

The Government was planning socio-economic programmes aimed at transforming the entire society. During the Three-year Transitional National Development Plan, there would be greater emphasis on development and mobilisation of human resources.

Mr Mugabe said the development of the people could only occur through the direct participation of the people in various programmes encompassing the overall plan. He was happy that the programmes at Silveira House were in agreement with Government thinking.

The Government expected all citizens to work hard and would accordingly call upon all Zimbabweans to offer themselves for full involvement in the new struggle.

It was only through hard work and full commitment to the country's goals that the Government could create a society in which there was plenty of

food, adequate shelter, good health and sound education for all children. Any progress the Government made would depend on the willingness and ability of the people to work hard to help themselves at both individual and collective levels.

ENCOURAGED

Self-reliance and self-management at the individual, communal and national levels were some of the basic goals which the Government would pursue during the first year of national transformation.

He was encouraged by the example set by the Jesuits and other Catholic orders and Christian Churches in accepting their social role as partners with the Government in working for humanity, alleviate man's suffering and promote his welfare in society.

Earlier, the Prime Minister told a group of women trainees that every worker in the country was the backbone of the economy irrespective of the type of work each performed. He said it was necessary that people should be trained to know their work.

Mr Mugabe received \$257,01 from Silveira House staff for the construction of the new ZANU (PF) headquarters.

BLUMERIS OFFERED KEY POST IN SADCC

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 25 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

THE key post of co-ordinating the economic development of independent Southern African states has been offered to Zimbabwe's ambassador to Belgium and the European Economic Community, Mr Arthur Blumeris.

This has been confirmed by Government and diplomatic sources in Salisbury, although there has been no official announcement.

The appointment as Executive Secretary, also to be confirmed by the heads of state of the nine-country bloc forming the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Committee, ends months of speculation on who would head the SADCC secretariat to be based in the Botswana capital, Gaborone.

Mr Blumeris will take up his new post on July 1 after the Government here has nominated his successor for the job of diplomatic liaison with the EEC.

A career diplomat, he worked at the United Nations from 1963 to 1974, and spent most of that period serving with UNESCO in Africa.

The SADCC secretariat is responsible for the core administration of the economic bloc although it does not have responsibility for the professional management of specific

programmes such as transport, food, security and industrial development, etc, which are the responsibility of the governments to which they have been assigned.

It is expected that the heads of state of SADCC will ratify Mr Blumeris' appointment before the next council of ministers meeting in Luanda in May.

When he takes up his post one of his first duties will be to appoint the secretariat staff, including an administrative officer and an accounts officer.

It has been decided to defer the appointment of a deputy executive secretary until Mr Blumeris has put the secretariat on a firm footing.

The operational costs of the secretariat will be borne by the member states in proportions to be agreed upon by the council of ministers.

It has been recommended that since the financial resources of the secretariat will come from each SADCC state, it will not be appropriate for the host country — Botswana — to benefit from taxation of staff salaries where expatriates are concerned.

At the SADCC meeting in Blantyre in November last year, one of the points under discussion was the salaries to be paid to the secretariat staff.

The Minister of Finance, Senator Bernard Chidzero, said then that the salary must be high enough to attract a suitably qualified and experienced person to the top post.

ZCTU REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE NEW UNION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) does not recognise the new United Engineering, Motor, Metal and Allied Workers' Union, a ZCTU spokesman said yesterday.

The new union is the result of a merger between the Zimbabwe Motor Industry Workers' Union and the General Engineering and Metal Workers' Union.

The publicity secretary of the ZCTU, Mr Elphegio Soko, said last night that the new grouping excluded two unions, the Zimbabwe Motor Trade Union and the Engineering and Iron, Steel Workers' Union. Also there was no official of the ZCTU present when the merger took place, he said.

"ZCTU is not against the formation of federations and as long as they conform with its policies of one union for each industry they shouldn't have any problems," he said.

Mr Soko said the ZCTU Co-ordinating Committee should have been consulted before the merger.

He also announced that

at a meeting held on Sunday between two unions, the Zimbabwe Iron and Steel Workers Union and the General Engineering and Metal Workers Union, Mr Elias Chikomo was elected president and Mr John Musipa his deputy of the officially recognised merged union.

Mr John Gwavava was elected general secretary and Mr Oliver Kabasa his deputy.

CSO: 4700/1072

VAN DER WALT GIVEN 7 YEARS FOR ARMS CACHE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] **MANDARA** man Christiaan van der Walt was jailed for seven years by Salisbury Regional Court yesterday for keeping an arms cache in his Mandara garden.

"There is no suggestion that you were involved with others or that you planned any subversive action with the weapons," said the regional magistrate, Mr Tom Smith, before he passed sentence.

"I do not think you represented any real threat to the security of the State."

Van der Walt (25), who was shot through the chest while serving in the Rhodesian Army in 1975, collected the large haul of weapons, he said, to safeguard his family after the 1980 nationalist election victory.

The cache police found on Van der Walt's indications after his arrest on January 6 included nearly 16 500 7.62 mm rifle rounds, 25 grenades, an AK and an FN rifle and an RPD machinegun.

Van der Walt told the court that his harrowing war experiences strengthened his belief that there could be a massacre of whites, particularly former security force members, after independence.

He now regretted hoarding the weapons and wished he had had faith in the Government's record

and ability to bring about peace.

A Salisbury surgeon, Mr Douglas Thompson, who removed the bullet from Van der Walt's chest in 1975, told the court before sentence that the

accused had aged prematurely in prison.

He had only partial use of his right lung. There was little doubt that his health would further deteriorate if he stayed in prison, said the surgeon.

Mr Kevin van Huyssteen appeared for the State and Mr Clem Lucas of Honey and Blanckenberg defended Van der Walt.

CSO. 4700/1101

SWEDES GIVE CASH TO BUILD SCHOOL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] A SMALL group of Swedish trainee volunteers have raised more than \$60 000 to build a primary school near Bromley.

Building of the Nehanda Primary School was expected to start early next week in co-operation with the Zimbabwe National Women's Organisation.

One of the women organisers, MP Mrs Julia Zvobgo, said yesterday that the school was needed in the area because there was no school for the children of farm labourers.

The school would be built on a new site at the organisation's Melfort farm community project.

Funds for the school were collected in Sweden by students at Sandoskolan (school of the sand) under the auspices of the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The school has also sent a volunteer worker, Mr Lars Hogblom, to Zimbabwe for five months to help build the Melfort school.

About 100 students aged between 18 and 28 gather at Sandoskolan every year to study, work and live together for 10 months.

Every year they organise a May festival of solidarity with the Third World. For 1981 the Sandofestivalen (festival) students chose to support the school project at Melfort Farm.

After several months of preparation and hard work, the festival was opened by Zimbabwe's Ambassador to Sweden, Dr Sifas Zhou, in May last year.

A total of \$7 500 was collected from more than 5 000 visitors to the festival.

Later another Swedish support group, Afrika-grupperna, donated \$4 000.

The students then applied for a grant from the Swedish Development Authority bringing the total collected to more than \$60 000.

CSO: 4700/1101

HYDRO-POWER COOPERATION WITH ZAMBIA REPORTED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 2 Apr 82 p 14

[Text]

ZAMBIA and Zimbabwe will this year undertake further transmission system expansion work and investigations into hydro-generating sites on the Zambezi river.

The annual report of the Central African Power Corporation for the year ended June 30, 1981 says the sound cash position at the beginning of the year was maintained in both countries.

It is agreed to proceed with extensions to Kariba which is deemed necessary in order to meet the shortfall of generating capacity forecast for the mid 1980's, the corporation expects to provide from its own resources a proportion of the capital cost," the report says.

It, however, explains that a number of foreign currency payments due to contractors were still outstanding at the end of the year awaiting exchange control approval and that some spare parts for the station were awaiting despatch from contractors works.

On the Zambian expenditure and reimbursement account, the report shows the expenditure of the Kariba North power station and the corporation's transmission system in Zambia.

Deducted from these items was an amount transferred from Zimbabwe representing the equalisation of the operating costs and debt service payments relating

to the Kariba complex.

The only source of corporation funds in Zambia arises from debt service receipts on a loan to Kariba North Bank company and interest earned on short-term deposits.

These resources were used to finance capital expenditure on the transmission system in Zambia to the extent of about K1.5 million.

INTEREST

In addition to the net surplus from operations in Zimbabwe, the account includes the interest earned from deposits in both Zambia and Zimbabwe and interest on the loan to the Kariba North Bank company. An amount of K9.6 million was transferred to the development account.

On bulk supply tariff, the report says that the corporation's sales tariff has been maintained at a level sufficient to cover operating costs and statutory requirements and to generate an annual surplus which is used to assist in the financing of capital development programmes.

Increases in tariff since 1960 have been comparatively small. The rapid rise since 1975 reflects the higher rate of inflation and the increase in costs of supplies from newer stations feeding the system.

In terms of real cost, however, the price of supplies is much lower now than it was in 1960.

NEW SOURCES

When further new sources of power generation, such as Wankie no 1 power station, constructed at present day prices are connected to the system, bulk supply costs will rise more steeply and this will be reflected in corresponding tariff adjustments.

The report also says that the peaceful conditions now prevailing in Zimbabwe enabled the corporation to undertake inspection of transmission lines throughout the country which because of the security situation had not been possible for several years.

INVESTIGATIONS

In addition, access has been gained to the Mupata and Batoka gorges of the Zambezi river where preliminary investigations are currently taking place into the feasibility of constructing at these sites further hydro-electric power stations.

Exploratory work for a proposed extension to the Kariba South power station, which started last year, continued during the year under review, the report says.

The proposed extension to the power station provides for 150 megawatt machines and will take four and half to five years to build.

VISIT OF MAURITIAN 'MILITANT' EDITOR REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Apr 82 p 9

[Text]

MAURITIUS should establish stronger and closer ties with her continental OAU colleagues, an island politician and newspaper editor said yesterday.

Mr L. Amidee Darga, a Member of Parliament for the opposition Mauritian Militant Movement and editor of the party's daily paper, *The Militant*, is in Zimbabwe on a visit.

In an interview yesterday he said he and his party wanted Mauritius to draw closer to Africa to rectify the years the continent has been ignored by the present ruling party.

"Our Prime Minister has never made a state visit to any African country: he has only visited Africa for OAU summits. The continent has been virtually ignored on the radio and television and few Mauritians know much about it," said Mr Darga.

The MMM held 34 of the 70 seats in the Mauritian Parliament and the next general election would be in June, he said.

Last week he attended the ZIDS inauguration as a member of the African Association of Political Science. This week he was meeting various Government officials as a member of his party.

"I have just come from a meeting with the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Dr Witness Mangwende), and I hope to meet other Government officials.

"I am very conscious of the OAU charter, as are the people I meet, and basically I am just making contact, not seeking support or backing, for my party."

The MMM was a democratic socialist party and would introduce a foreign policy of militant non-alignment.

"In foreign policy we are looking at a number of countries: India, Yugoslavia, France after Mitterand's election, Algeria and Zimbabwe. We think we can learn from all of these.

"Zimbabwe is a special example to us. We are both small, undeveloped countries and we both have the major problem of an economic commitment to South Africa.

"Should we win in Mauritius we would try and reduce this dependence, establishing new ties and looking for substitute sources of supply. Her Zimbabwe could play a major role."

Zimbabwe, as a country with a socialist government but an inherited private economy, was also of interest to the MMM.

"We recognise the role of private enterprise and believe both sectors can coexist. Our policy would be a conflictual working relationship.

"There is the difference in Mauritius in that most of our private sector is owned by Mauritians while a lot of Zimbabwe's is foreign-owned."

The MMM would close its ports to all foreign warships and would use every means possible and every international forum to have Diego Garcia, the site of a large American strategic base returned. The island was ceded to Britain in 1965.

"Obviously no state bordering the Indian Ocean can stop the big powers sending their navies into the area. But we can stop them from entering any port or using any facility. Every state offering bases or facilities is undermining those of us wanting to keep the ocean a nuclear-free zone of peace."

The lack of bases would also make it far more expensive for big powers to base fleets in the ocean as they would be forced to supply their ships from distant bases.

An MMM government would recognise the Sahawari Arab Democratic Republic (something which the present government has not done) and would allow the ANC of South Africa and SWAPO to establish offices in Mauritius.

Such a government would also establish the first Mauritian embassy in Africa, probably in Zimbabwe. "We would have just one ambassador but with a roving commission."

Mr Darga saw his country acting more and more as a bridge between Africa and Asia.

He would also like to see a great deal more tourist traffic between the continent and the island and would like to see foreign visitors visiting continental countries and the islands.

CNO: 4700/1072

AGRICULTURE NOW COMPULSORY SCHOOL SUBJECT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

AGRICULTURE is now a compulsory subject for all scholars in Zimbabwe, the Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, Senator Joseph Culverwell, said yesterday.

He made the announcement in a speech read on his behalf by Mr N. R. Tanyongana, a deputy secretary in the ministry, at the official opening of the Nyaodza Primary School in the Urungwe district.

Senator Culverwell said a circular had been sent to all schools in Zimbabwe making the study of agriculture, both practical and theoretical, a compulsory subject.

"Not only will it be part of the normal timetable, but it will also mean that pupils under the supervision of teachers will take turns over the weekends and the school holidays to tend their gardens, crops and animals."

He praised the staff and

students at Nyaodza school for having anticipated this directive and started agricultural activities at the school.

Senator Culverwell said it was important for schools to be concerned with agriculture because the skills which were learned were of benefit to the pupils' future.

"You can make a good livelihood from the land and need not run to the towns and cities which are already crowded with unemployed persons."

"You can build your rural areas and make decent livelihoods here." The combination of education with production meant schools like Nyaodza would be self-sufficient, Senator Culverwell said.

The school was built by the joint effort of parents, teachers and pupils and the Mashonaland West Provincial Authority, and the Development Aid from People to People (DAPP).

CNO: 4700/1072

BOTSWANA FURNITURE FACTORY TO IMPORT CHIPBOARD

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 25 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Botswana Development Corporation has gone into partnership with Springmaster Corporation Ltd, opening a furniture manufacturing company in Gaborone.

The BDC has a majority shareholding in the joint scheme, while Springmaster will have management control.

Managing director of the firm, Mr Norman MacKintosh, said: "With the aid of the BDC we were able to take over an existing factory which was about to close down.

"The expertise we were able to offer was readily accepted, and we have already transferred one of our assistant factory managers, Mr Jim Kelly, who is now manager of Botswana Furniture Manufacturers (Pvt.) Ltd.

Mr MacKintosh added that, in addition to creating employment opportunities for Botswana, a new export market for Zimbabwean timber and

chipboard has been opened up.

During the first year of operations about \$100 000 of timber will be exported to Gaborone. This should grow to \$750 000 worth within two years.

The furniture manufactured will mainly be for the local Botswana market, but the company will not ignore potential export markets.

The factory employs 30 people and is manufacturing basic wooden furniture such as desks, chairs and bedroom furniture.

The manufacturing facility is being increased with the installation of modern plant and a drying tunnel, and with the additional machinery it is hoped to reach international standards.

Mr MacKintosh estimated that as the factory expands there will be employment opportunities for at least an additional 20 people.

CSO: 4700/1072

IVORIAN INTEREST IN IMPORTING MEAT, MAIZE REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Mar 82 p 7

[Text] The Ivory Coast is hoping to import meat and maize from Zimbabwe, the head of a visiting Ivorian trade delegation, Mr Lambert Amon-Tanoh, said yesterday.

In an interview Mr Amon-Tanoh said the visit was "a business mission to buy and sell goods". The Ivory Coast was hoping to buy meat and maize and willing to sell clothes, cocoa, timber, tropical fruits and processed paper.

"We are the major world producer of cocoa," he said. His delegation is the first from the Ivory Coast to visit Zimbabwe.

Twenty-three Ivorians had made the trip, representing a cross-section of businesses such as Air Afrique, Ivoire Media (an advertising agency), Sitram (a shipping society), and Safica (manufacturers of exercise books, registers and envelopes). Delegates had met their opposite numbers in Zimbabwe as well as meeting officials of the Zimbabwe Promotion Council.

"We have a general view of Zimbabwe's economic, agricultural and industrial fields," said Mr Amon-Tanoh.

The Ivory Coast hoped to take part in Zimbabwe's Trade Fair next year. He also hoped that Zimbabwe would participate in its show, Sitha, a similar shop window for African producers. The show is held every two years.

Mr Amon-Tanoh hoped that trade links between the two countries would become stronger, but said he appreciated that one of Zimbabwe's major problems was the lack of foreign currency.

The delegation leaves Zimbabwe tomorrow.

CSO: 4700/1072

REVISED EDITION OF NEW TESTAMENT IN SHONA SCHEDULED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Mar 82 p 15

[Article by Gareth Willard]

[Text]

A REVISED edition of the New Testament in Shona should be available in October or November.

In an interview yesterday, the executive secretary of the Bible Society in Zimbabwe, Mr Gaylord Kambarami, said the final draft of the revised New Testament would be ready, on schedule, at the end of next month.

The revision was the work of a four-man committee set up in 1980 to examine the 1979 edition of the Bible in standard Shona in the light of extensive criticism from some churches, ministers and lay people.

The critics had complained about certain aspects of the translation and several words chosen to translate certain concepts, such as "svikiro", a spirit medium, for prophet.

"We have already brought back 'muprofta', a word derived from the Greek as was the English word 'prophet'; and we use 'aritari' instead of the 1979 'rukuva' for an altar," said Mr Kambarami.

"As each draft of the revision was ready we sent it to the churches and asked their opinion, sorted out the replies and made any necessary changes. I think the

churches are happy with the revision.

"We will use the revised version for all New Testaments from November, both those sold separately and the ones bound into the full Bible."

ZULU BIBLE

The society in Zimbabwe was also responsible for publishing the Sindebele and the Ndau Bibles. "The Ndebele Bible is our second best seller, although as it only came out in 1978, a lot of people still have to get used to being able to buy a Bible in their own language."

Previously, Sindebele speakers had to use the Zulu Bible, but the languages developed separately and this edition was no longer totally suitable.

The Ndau Bible, like the Shona edition, had a ready market in Mozambique where Bibles were distributed from churches, said Mr Kambarami.

The society also distributes Bibles prepared by other societies for minor language groups. The Chewa (Nyanja) translation from Malawi is the third best seller after Shona and Ndebele.

Tonga Bibles come from Zambia, Venda from South Africa and the Botswana society has been given the responsibility for the Kalanga translation as well as the

Tswana version.

"We also get regular supplies of editions for the other minor languages in Zimbabwe — English, Portuguese, Greek, and so on — from Europe.

"But we will find a Bible for anyone in his own home language, if there is one. So far, the Bible, or portions of it at least, have been translated into more than 1 700 languages.

"For instance, we are getting a demand for Bibles in French, because of the several embassies from French-speaking countries, and several people have asked for a Swahili Bible.

EVEN FIJI

"And if someone wants a Bible in, say, Fijian, I will get it."

The society in Zimbabwe was dependent on its own funds. "We can raise just enough for our needs," said Mr Kambarami.

The society rarely gives Bibles away but it does subsidise the high costs. "We sell the Shona Bible, for example, for \$2.50. It costs \$3 to print and then there is the cost of paper and distribution. Our subsidy is at least 50 percent, but we want to supply a Bible that the ordinary man or woman can buy."

Last year the society distributed almost 73 000 Bibles — a record — and

almost 10 times that figure of testaments and other portions of scripture.

The society draws together all the churches. "The Roman Catholics translate themselves the extra deuterocanonical books they want, but they use the common version of the rest of the Bible.

"We just bind these extra books into the common Bible for Catholics and have two editions on sale.

"I think we are a unifying force in Christianity, ensuring that all Christians share the same Bible in a particular language. If we didn't exist, you might find every denomination having a different translation.

"We don't say how the Bible is interpreted: We simply provide an acceptable and accurate translation. All churches provide the scholars for the translations."

The next major project for the society would be a new Ndebele translation. "This would be in co-operation with the society in Mozambique and we have already been told of a Mozambique Catholic priest willing to come here for the work.

"We are looking at Chikore school, on the border, as the base for translation. The existing edition was prepared last century and needs updating."

PROGRESS OF WHITE 'RECONCILIATION' EFFORT EXAMINED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Mar 82 p 8

[Article by Malachia Madimutsa: "Reconciliation: How the Whites Line Up"]

[Text]

FOR two decades, from 1959 to 1979, white leadership in Zimbabwe was chosen on the basis of the individual's assumed ability to oppress the African majority.

The General Elections of 1958 removed from power Mr Garfield Todd, who was considered a "liberal". In his place, the predominantly white electorate put Sir Edgar Whitehead who was then considered able to reverse the tide of African nationalism.

In 1962, Sir Edgar was removed. His "build-a-nation campaign" was considered a programme detrimental to the policy of white domination. The racist Rhodesian Front of Mr Winston Field was put in power. But in 1964 the party deposed its leader, accusing him of being "weak" and put Ian Smith in his place.

The story of Ian Smith's brutal treatment of African nationalists is a matter of sad history.

Hanging, murdering, detaining or restricting Africans did nothing to stop them from unflinchingly fighting for the change from Rhodesia into a reborn Zimbabwe.

When ZANU (PF) brought African majority rule in 1980, whites closed

ranks and crossed their fingers in nervous expectations of revenge and chaos.

Notwithstanding, the ZANU (PF) Government has given the white community the pleasant surprise of the policy of reconciliation.

Instead of embracing this policy of reconciliation in a manner conducive to the fostering of the steady convergence of the different sections of the community, the whites in general, and the RF in particular, have opted for cynical scepticism and active reluctance.

A small number of whites who have identified with ZANU (PF) have had the nasty experience of being ostracised. Of those who have deserted the RF laager, none have found it essential to identify with the ruling majority. Their concern still remains as the promotion of "white interests".

Put in another way, both the Democratic Party of Andre Holland and the recent nine former RF MPs feel it their duty to proceed from the erroneous premise that the white community has special minority interests that must be protected.

The policy of reconciliation presupposes the nullification of communities living at opposite sides of a gap. Yet, most of the whites who have deserted the RF seem to think that

reconciliation merely refers to the forgiving of crimes committed by whites on blacks while maintaining white socio-economic and cultural privileges.

The nine former RF MPs have all stated publicly that they feel, individually and severally, that they can effectively communicate with Government ministers now that they have peeled off the RF label.

In fact, what they are saying is that they were embarrassed by the label and not by the content; they were put to shame by RF as a party but not by the policies it espouses.

Mr Landau, in particular, shamelessly admires Smith as "a great man".

This can be gauged from the apparent fear of the nine former RF MPs to resign their seats and contest by-elections.

It is time that the forgiving African majority realises that it takes the process of phases for quantitative changes to develop into qualitative ones.

It will take a new generation of whites to appreciate the philosophy of non-racialism.

The present generation of whites is psychologically polluted by the falsity of its past.

It is emotionally incapable of cleansing itself. It is therefore to be expected that a transitional

period, say of 10 years, will be necessary before a new generation of whites surface above the floating debris of the RF boat.

DISABLED

The RF has for so long been accorded the title of mother to the white community. Its close identification with the farmer or "boer" mentality disables it in any scheme aimed at bridging the gap between the races.

For 14 years it fed the white community the indigestible diet of UDI, only to regurgitate everything at Lancaster House.

The wasted years of a belated Boer Boston Tea Party are imprinted in the psyche of the RF fathers.

It would be naive to conclude that the current dissension in the party points to the beginning of a positive response to the new order.

Any positive response can only come about as a result of wilful acceptance by the white minority of the dominant role of the black majority in all fields of human endeavour: in politics, economy and commerce and culture.

This will have to be achieved by raising the economic, educational and cultural level of the majority.

It will mean a corresponding sacrifice on the

part of the white community in the interest of peace and stability.

When equality in all sectors of social life is achieved, then the gate to mutual accommodation and eventual fusion will have been opened.

The insistence by whites on special minority interests is a serious source of misunderstanding.

In the same way naive expectation by blacks that whites should at once understand the disadvantaged position of the majority is sheer utopia.

The present generation of whites was responsible for the disadvantages in the black community. Therefore, this generation of whites cannot readily surrender its accumulated wealth and privileges.

A new white generation, a generation moulded in the spirit of the new dispensation will emerge.

The alternative can be the revolutionary dictatorship of the majority over the minority. The consequences are the inevitable disruption of the fragile stability that has been won by a careful balancing of opposing forces.

Such a disruption will cause permanent suffering on all sides. Thus, it is important to follow the safe path of reconciliation propounded by the Government.

WORKERS TO BE INVESTORS, SAYS KANGAI

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, has spelt out the Government's aims on the eventual shape of labour relations and the expanded role of workers in a socialist Zimbabwe.

Innovations would include:

- A greater monitoring role for workers in companies' decision-making processes, in order to ensure that firms' policies follow the national interest.

- Expanded profit-sharing and shareholding schemes, which would — in the case of foreign-based firms — mean the reinvestment of considerable profits which would otherwise be repatriated abroad.

- Savings schemes run by the workers' organisations; profits would be reinvested, boosting the national economy.

- Worker organised and administered training schemes which would operate alongside those conducted by the companies or Government-sponsored training operations.

Speaking at the inaugural seminar of the Zimbabwe Institute for Development Studies in Salisbury yesterday the minister made it clear that the

workers themselves would be a key element in the eventual transformation of the existing capitalist economic infrastructure.

But without Government assistance, he said, the workers could only perpetuate their own exploitation.

Mr Kangai said that Zimbabwean workers should participate in decisions relating to budgeting, planning, recruitment and other management prerogatives.

Mr Kangai said that when the Government's profit-sharing and shareholding policy became clearly defined, workers would be able to limit the profits repatriated by foreign investors.

"Shareholding in foreign companies will also facilitate national supervision of the activities of those companies.

"When the workers' representatives sit on policy-making bodies, they will be in a position to expose, and oppose everything against the national interest."

Mr Kangai said that

through workers' savings schemes they would become economic emancipators who will own factories, retail shops, or engage in other forms of co-operative productive ventures.

Worker investment schemes would also help to launch joint labour-Government ventures that could act as "home-made wealth generators", he said.

The stage of worker participation was still essentially consultative, he said. "Workers are being consulted by management in matters relating only to the day-to-day functioning of their firms and enterprises."

With greater worker representation in commerce, the minister said, the Government and people of this country will be represented in the formulation of decisions which were vital to our economic and social well-being. Decisions which, were the workers not represented, might otherwise retard Zimbabwe's progress toward a more just order.

REF: 4700/1072

SOLUTIONS TO LIVE-STOCK RAISING PROBLEMS EXPLORED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Mar 82 p 11

[Text]

WHILE farmers in drought-stricken areas of Matabeleland and Victoria are doing their best to save their cattle by moving them north, peasants in parts of Mashonaland East are hoping for Government assistance to build up herds in their areas.

Mr Bernard Chahuruva, district administrator of the sprawling Mrewa district, said recently he hoped the Government would organise cattle sales in the northern part of his area, where few people owned cattle and where grazing and water was available.

"There are about three or four families with cattle in the whole of Pfungwe communal land. I feel cattle sales here would go a long way to solving the cattle problem and helping the people of the area," he said.

But he added that a tsetse fly problem in the Pfungwe area could give rise to problems with livestock.

Mr Chahuruva said all dip tanks in Mrewa — which stretches from just north of Marandellas to less than 15 km from the northern border with Mozambique — had been reconstructed. A map at the Mrewa district headquarters shows that 50 tanks and three sale pens are in operation in the district.

Official statistics show that the 366 580 ha district last year had an estimated population of 186 351. It is one of a few districts in the country which has two councils operating within its boundaries — the Mrewa

Kubatana council in the Mangwende communal land and the Zvataida council in the Uzumba, Maramba and Pfungwe communal lands.

In addition, the former Chitowa purchase area has its own rural council.

Crops grown in Mrewa include maize, cotton, groundnuts, sunflowers and sorghum. Farmers in the district are smiling — their rains have been better than most and, unlike the southern half of Zimbabwe, many are expecting good harvests.

Mr Chahuruva said: "Mrewa will save the country with our maize. We have had quite good rains, especially when compared with other parts of the country. In Mangwende and Uzumba we will have good harvests, but in the north — Pfungwe and Maramba — things are not so good.

"The rains there have been quite good but from an agricultural point of view the results will be bad. The people there have no equipment for ploughing and most lost their cattle during the war."

Mtoko District — which includes the Mtoko communal land, the Budjga former purchase land and a large area of almost completely deserted commercial farm land — has

a varying picture as far as this year's crops are concerned.

Rainfall has been good in the southern part of the district, but in the north, closer to the Zambezi Valley, the situation is not so bright.

Crops grown in the 208 808 ha district include maize, munga and market vegetables like tomatoes and squash. The district is also renowned for its mangoes. Each year during the fruit's harvest months of November and December hundreds of vehicles from all over the country make their way to Mtoko to collect thousands of mangoes, which can be found throughout the district.

The district once had a thriving commercial farming community, but the war changed that, and of about 180 occupied farms only 15 are now operating with tenants. The rest of the land either has been or will be bought for resettlement.

Commercial crops include tobacco, cotton and maize. Cattle are raised on most of the farms left operating.

Reconstruction work in the district has seen the repair of 30 dip tanks and two sale pens. Regraveling and regrading of roads is also taking place.

BRIEFS

CHIEF MUTASA--BULAWAYO--A Prominent Bulawayo businessman, 58-year-old Mr Abishai Chimbadzwa Mutasa (popularly known in the Western suburbs as Bambazonke), will be crowned Chief Mutasa on May 6, in the Mutasa communal land in Manicaland. He will succeed the late Mr Pafiwa Mutasa who died in the late 1970s, and whose son has been acting, he said in Bulawayo yesterday. A descendant of a long line of the Mutasa dynasty, Mr Mutasa trained as a motor mechanic at Edwaleni in Natal and returned home in the early 1950s. He has played a major role in Bulawayo's public affairs, having been an advisory board member from 1956 to 1981, excluding the period from 1964 to 1967 when there was a boycott of the city council by the board members. He is also a prominent member of the United Methodist Church. A great traditionalist, Mr Mutasa said he could not disobey his people's wish to be the next Chief Mutasa because the wish was "in effect a call from my ancestors: And who am I to disobey ancestors' orders?" Mr Mutasa has eight children. His eldest son, Tendai, will run the family business interest after Mr Mutasa takes over the chieftainship. [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Apr 82 p 3]

SINOIA WHITES CRITICIZED--SINOIA--The attitude of some whites in the Sinoia area who still will not conform to the new political order was condemned here on Saturday night by the Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira. Speaking at a dinner dance to raise funds for the building of a new ZANU (PF) headquarters, the minister called for co-operation and goodwill between employers and workers, the Zimbabwe Information Service reported. "The attitudes of some whites in this area are clearly unacceptable in terms of reconciliation, but we want to do our utmost to generate a good relationship between blacks and whites," Dr Shamuyarira said. People must observe the law of the country, he said, adding that no part of Zimbabwe was an island of Rhodesia or South Africa, as some farmers were reported to have said. He urged farmers to allow their workers to carry out their political activities without harassment. "Everybody in a free country like ours has the right of association." Dr Shamuyarira also called on farmers to react favourably when the Government wanted to buy some of their farms for resettlement. At the dinner dance \$5 000 was raised for the headquarters fund, and pledges for more money were still coming in from all sections of the community, ZIS reported. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Apr 82 p 4]

PARTY SHAKE-UP--BULAWAYO--The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, has expressed disappointment at the present organisation of ZANU (PF) in

Matabeleland, and called for the revitalisation of the party, ZBC reported last night. Speaking at a fund-raising dinner here on Saturday, Mr Muzenda said a non-racial society could be speedily created in Zimbabwe if people stop distinguishing one another along political, tribal and racial lines. Addressing the same gathering, the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, said there were plans to make the police force more respectable. Dr Ushewokunze said that in keeping with the new order police uniforms will soon be numbered so that they could be easily identified if there is a query. Dr Ushewokunze also announced that the Bulawayo Portuguese community had donated \$200 towards the ZANU (PF) headquarters building fund. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Apr 82 p 1]

PRICE FREEZE--The Government has extended the three-month national price freeze, due to end today, for another month. The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Richard Hove, said yesterday that more time was needed to complete the price control review now being undertaken. He said the Government was considering a detailed report submitted by the Prices Board and it was hoped that future price control policy would be decided by the end of next month. The emergency powers order extending the freeze until April 30 appears in a Government Gazette Extraordinary today. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Mar 82 p 11]

ZAPU DEFECTIONS--FORT VICTORIA--About 155 members of ZAPU yesterday joined ZANU (PF) in a public demonstration here. On recent accusations by some ZAPU leaders that their members were being "intimidated" into joining ZANU (PF), one of the group said no one had forced them into making their move. "We are tired of the war and bloodshed and have, therefore, decided to join ZANU (PF) to help in building the country," he said. A spokesman for ZANU (PF), Mr Peter Govart, said other ZAPU members had come forward but were still being processed. He said a total figure would be compiled at the end of this month and made public. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Mar 82 p 1]

NIGERIAN, ETHIOPIAN AID--The Zimbabwe Institute of Development Studies (ZIDS) has been promised help from similar institutes in Nigeria and Ethiopia. This was announced yesterday at the ZIDS inaugural seminar by representatives of the two institutes in those countries. Professor Eniola Adeniyi, of the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER), said his institute's role was that of "a catalyst and reservoir of informed opinion for providing guidelines for the social and economic development of the country". The director of the Institute of Development Research at the University of Addis Ababa, Dr Teshome Mulat, said the institute believed in co-operative work, especially with institutes such as ZIDS, to solve common problems faced by African countries. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Mar 82 p 5]

UANC ALLEGATION DENIED--SWELO--The former UANC secretary for Midlands South, Mr Simon Mukwapuna, who has now joined ZANU (PF), yesterday denied that he had been dismissed from the UANC for "insubordination and misconduct". He said the charge, made by the party's publicity secretary, Mr Luxon Mugara, was "totally untrue". "I resigned because I could not work with people who would not conform to the new order," Mr Mukwapuna said. "I had been the UANC organising secretary of this province since 1974, and was never at any time

accused of misconduct or insubordination even when money was flowing like water. How could I do it now when the party in fact owes me money?" [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Apr 82 p 7]

RURAL PHONES--A \$5,2 million loan agreement was signed between the Zimbabwean Government and the Saudi Fund for Development in Salisbury yesterday. The Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, and the fund's director of technical departments, Dr Saleh Humaidan, signed the accord. Dr Chidzero said the money would be used for financing posts and telecommunications projects in the rural areas. "Under this project, a network of telephones will be set up in the communal areas so that the people there, who have had the greatest difficulty in maintaining contact with the rest of the country and calling for assistance in times of emergency, will have the necessary facilities within a reasonable distance from their homes." The project was one of those designed to improve life in the rural areas, the minister said, while thanking Saudi Arabia for providing such financial assistance. Mr Humaidan said the loan marked the commencement of the fund's operations in Zimbabwe. The fund had also agreed to extend loans to Zimbabwe to \$32 million. Dr Chidzero was presented with a bowl with an emblem of the Saudi Fund for Development. The Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, was also present during the signing ceremony. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Apr 82 p 7]

WHITES CRITICIZED--The Deputy Minister of Works, Mr Rwizi Ziyenge, has repeated his allegation--reported in last Friday's Herald--that whites are unwilling to work in the country's rural areas. And he has backed his allegation with a threat: "Work in the rural areas or be dismissed." Mr Ziyenge said in an interview this week: "Whites are reluctant to work in the rural areas, and even if they do, they never stay the night. I want them to be involved in the rural areas or they will be dismissed." He went on to say that the ministry has been restructure so that blacks now hold key positions. There was now a black deputy secretary and some black under-secretaries. "We are now able to do what we want done," he said. Every province would now have enough artisans to ensure that rural construction went according to schedule. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Mar 82 p 4]

SWEDISH AID FOR DISABLED--Sweden has set aside about \$125 000 for support to the disabled in Zimbabwe during the next fiscal year, the country's Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Dr Bo Heineback, said yesterday. Opening a three-day seminar in Salisbury aimed at identifying the problems of the disabled in Zimbabwe, the ambassador said Swedish non-governmental organisations would establish co-operation with their Zimbabwean counterparts with financial support from the Stockholm government. Sweden had a long tradition of caring for the disabled and was now looking to expanding its support to the disabled in other countries, he said. The seminar marked the beginning of closer co-operation between Sweden and Zimbabwe for the care of the disabled. "We trust that the seminar will in some way help the Zimbabwe Government in its efforts to ameliorate the situation of the handicapped," Dr Heineback said. The seminar is sponsored by the Swedish Embassy in Salisbury and the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA). [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Apr 82 p 4]

SPENDING BY VISITORS--Visitors to Zimbabwe in January this year spent more than \$4 million, according to statistics released yesterday. Of the amount, about \$3 million was spent by tourists from African countries, the highest being South Africans who spent \$1,78 million. A total of 29 395 out of the 35 970 official visitors to the country were from Africa. South African visitors led the field with 15 201 recorded, followed by 9 276 Zambians and 2 565 Batswana. About 3 000 British residents visited Zimbabwe during January, spending \$574 000 altogether, with 1 017 Americans staying more than one night. Other tourists came from India, Israel, Japan, Belgium, Denmark, Italy and New Zealand. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Apr 82 p 3]

CDC INVESTMENT--The Government and the Commonwealth Development Corporation yesterday signed an agreement that will pave the way for CDC investment in Zimbabwe. The agreement was signed by the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, and the CDC investment in agricultural projects such as tea-growing in the Pungwe Valley and sugar refining at Chisumbanje. He said the protocol set out the ground rules governing CDC's operations in Zimbabwe and its relationship with the Government. "It lays the foundation for a dialogue between the parties on the fundamental issue of how best to mobilise resources for development." Before UDI, the corporation had invested £1 million in a low-cost housing scheme and was one of the companies which financed the Kariba hydro-electric project. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Apr 82 p 1]

COUNCILLOR JOINS ZANU (PF)--Umtali.--Councillor John Janjawa of Ward 5, Sakubva, has resigned from the UANC to join ZANU (PF). This was announced at a meeting in Sakubva attended by the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, and two other ministers. A UANC spokesman, Mr Edson Mtudza, said Mr Janjawa had been sacked.--Herald Correspondent. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Apr 82 p 1]

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